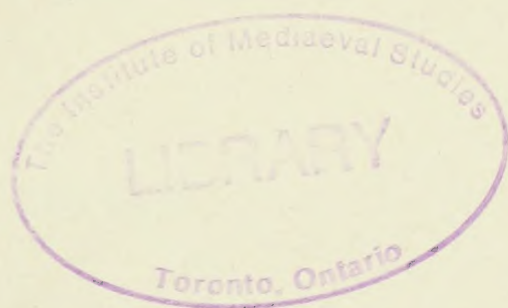




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THE BODLEIAN MANUSCRIPT
OF JEROME'S VERSION OF THE
CHRONICLE OF EUSEBIUS

REPRODUCED IN COLLOTYPE

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY

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PREFACE

THE present volume was undertaken by me in 1900 as a partial discharge of my duty as a Senior Demy of Magdalen College. It was originally intended that I should transcribe the Bodleian MS. of the *Chronica* and prefix to it an introduction. It soon appeared, however, that a photographic reproduction could alone do justice to the complicated arrangement of the MS., and the Delegates of the Press generously agreed to this change in the form of the work. On the advice of Mr. C. H. Turner, Fellow of Magdalen College, I undertook a tour of the different libraries in which the older MSS. of the *Chronica* are to be found, and I have since found several opportunities of amplifying my material on subsequent journeys. The chapter entitled 'The Value of the Bodleian MS.' was originally written in 1901, and, though it has been subjected to considerable revision since then, is based mainly on the results of my journey in 1900. In it I have attempted a simpler solution of the vexed question of the original form of the *Chronica* than that offered by Dr. Schöne in his *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, to which work I am indebted for the suggestion of most of the problems discussed by me. The further my researches have gone, the more I have been convinced that all forms of the *Chronica* are ultimately descended from one closely resembling that of the Fleury fragments (S), recently edited by Dr. Traube, that the differences of text between the best MSS. are far from serious, and that there should be no formidable difficulties in the way of an editor, armed with photographs of all the earlier MSS.

Mr. Turner had at one time hoped to contribute a chapter on the history of the MS., and the distinction between the two existing chapters of the Introduction was dictated by this hope. The pressure of other engagements unfortunately compelled him to leave this portion of the work in my less experienced hands, but Mr. Turner has amply repaid any disappointment by the elaborate treatment of du Tillet's MSS. which constitutes the fifth appendix to this volume.

The publication of the work has been somewhat delayed by the preparation of the appendices to the Introduction. The first of these is devoted to the Paris MSS., which, like the Merton MS., have not hitherto received the attention which their age warrants. References to these MSS. have also been inserted in proof into the chapter on the Value of the Bodleian MS. The second and third appendices were necessitated by the photographic method of reproduction. The appendix on the scholia

was kindly undertaken by Mr. R. L. Poole, Fellow of Magdalen College, to assist in the location of the scholiast and thereby of the MS. itself. The marginal references to this appendix are, however, mainly my own work. The fifth appendix is, as stated above, Mr. Turner's. The sixth and last was written by myself to accompany the photographs of the Udine and Paris MSS. (UW), which partially supply the lost pages of the Bodleian MS.

Needless to say, a work like this, with its constant reference to MSS., often in distant libraries, would have been impossible but for the assistance of many scholars. My thanks are due in the first place to Mr. Turner who has read the whole work, either in MS. or in proof, has furnished abundant suggestions and corrections, and has in short taken as much interest in it as if it had been his own. I must also acknowledge the uniform courtesy of the librarians at all the libraries I have visited, several of whom have also supplied me with special information on particular points. I should like to specify more particularly Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson and Mr. F. Madan of the Bodleian, the Rev. H. J. White of Merton College, Oxford, Dr. G. F. Warner of the British Museum, M. H. Omont of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, Sac. Nicolò Pojani of the Archiepiscopal Library at Udine, Dr. P. C. Molhuijsen of the University Library at Leiden, Dr. Mülinen of the Town Library at Bern, and M. Lecat of the Town Library at Valenciennes. I have also received valuable assistance from Professor K. Lake of the University of Leiden, Dr. F. Ehrle of the Vatican Library, Professor W. C. F. Walters of King's College, London, Professor R. S. Conway of the University of Manchester, Professor L. Traube of Munich, Dr. G. Biagi of the Laurentian Library at Florence, and Dr. G. Coggiola of the Library of Saint Mark at Venice. Assistance of a different, but not less valuable kind, has been received from the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, who have paid the cost of obtaining photographs of the Udine and Paris MSS., together with the travelling expenses incurred on my last journey to France and Italy.

J. K. FOTHERINGHAM.

June 8, 1905.

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SYMBOLS EMPLOYED TO DESIGNATE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE CHRONICA

- A Valenciennes, Bibliothèque de la Ville 495.
- B Bern, Stadtbibliothek 219.
- C Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, Lat. 4859.
- D Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, Lat. 4860.
- F Leiden, Bibliotheek der Universiteit, Scal. 14.
- L London, British Museum, Add. 16974.
- M Berlin, Königliche Bibliothek, Phillipp. 1829.
- N Berlin, Königliche Bibliothek, Phillipp. 1872.
- O Oxford, Bodleian Library, Auct. T. II. 26.
- P Leiden, Bibliotheek der Universiteit, Voss. Lat. Q. 110.
- Q Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, Lat. 4858.
- R Montpellier, Bibliothèque Universitaire, Section de Médecine, H. 32.
 Leiden, Bibliotheek der Universiteit, Voss. Lat. Q. 110 A.
- S { Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, Lat. 6400 B.
 Rome, Biblioteca Vaticana, Reg. 1709.
- T Oxford, Merton College Library, H. 3. 15.
- U Udine, Biblioteca Arcivescovile, ot° 14.
- V Oxford, Bodleian Library, Canonici script. eccl. 96.
- W Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, Lat. 4870.

THE VALUE OF THE BODLEIAN MANUSCRIPT

THE *Chronica* is the title of a work by Eusebius in two books. The former, known as the *Chronographia*, consists of excerpts from chronological writers on all the principal countries of the ancient world, together with lists of kings and Olympic victors. It thus contains the materials for a skeleton outline of universal chronology, but it gives no events except such as are incidentally mentioned in a chronological connexion. The second book, called the *Chronici canones*, is a chronological table, extending from the birth of Abraham to the twentieth year of Constantine. It consists of one or two columns of events and of one or more columns of dates, which are cited by the years of Abraham, by Olympiads, and by the regnal years of kings, judges, archons, and emperors.

The original Greek of the *Chronica* is unfortunately lost, but it can often be restored with the assistance of excerpts and parallel passages, found in later chronologists, more especially in Georgius Syncellus. There is also extant an Armenian version of the whole work, which is somewhat defective at the end of the first and at the beginning and end of the second book. More famous is the Latin version by St. Jerome, of which the Bodleian MS. here reproduced is an exemplar. This version contains the whole of the second book, with numerous additions contributed by the translator, who has continued the Chronicle as far as the end of the reign of Valens. In addition to a few epitomes based on this Latin version, there is also in existence a Syriac epitome, supposed to be based on the Greek, but too brief to be of much value for the restoration of the original.

§ 1. THE OLDER MANUSCRIPTS OF THE CHRONICLE.

Of Jerome's Latin, with which alone this Introduction is directly concerned, there are numerous MSS., of which eleven and fragments of a twelfth are not later than the tenth century. A description of all these older MSS., except C, D, Q, and T, is to be found in Schöne's *Weltchronik des Eusebius* (1900), pp. 24-31. I have inspected them all and will add a brief description of each MS., paying special attention to points which are of importance for a comparison with the Bodleian MS.¹:

O. Oxoniensis, Bodleianus MS. Auct. T. II. 26. This MS., to the photographic reproduction of which in the present volume this essay serves as preface, contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome, followed by a chronological summary occupying one leaf, after which comes the Chronicle of Marcellinus. The Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome extend to f. 144, but, as f. 60 is double, they really cover 145 leaves, of which ff. 1-32 are supplied by a fifteenth(?) century hand, and present the text and arrangement of the 'Codices priores' of Scaliger². The remainder of these chronicles, extending from A. Abr. 555 to A. Abr. 2394, is in a fifth-century hand, the last leaf of Jerome's Chronicle is missing, and the one-leaf summary is apparently by the same or a contemporary hand. The fifth-century scribe or scribes, who are

¹ For descriptions of C, D, and Q, see appendix.

² See p. 7.

responsible for the greater part of the MS., write in an upright uncial hand, large uncials being employed for tabular matter and chronological landmarks in the first part of the Chronicle (down to A. Abr. 1496), and for all entries in the latter part, while small uncials are used for ordinary events in the first part. The large letters are invariably written upon the ruled lines, and the small writing is invariably crowded. Each page contains thirty lines (not twenty-six to thirty, as Hardy states), although the pages are of the same size as those of A N P S. There are no blank lines except where a new arrangement of the Chronicle is introduced at the end of the first part. The one-leaf summary mentioned above is in a sloping uncial hand, which also appears in the marginalia. There are also marginalia inserted about the year 1400.

Notices of this MS. have appeared:—by Mommsen in *Hermes*, 1889, pp. 393–401, and *Chronica Minora*, Vol. II, pp. 48, 49; by Sir E. M. Thompson, in *Greek and Latin Palaeography*, p. 197; in the Palaeographical Society's Series II, pl. 129, 130; and by Dr. E. G. Hardy in the *Journal of Philology*, 1890, pp. 277–87. Hardy's notice is the fullest, but his statements cannot be accepted without verification. He is generally right on the readings of this MS., but has taken no pains over the citation of Schöne's MSS., and has sometimes quoted as peculiar to O entries for which Schöne cites all his MSS. Schöne in his *Weltchronik des Eusebius* used a collation of this MS. which Hardy had made for Mommsen.

For the history of this MS. see the second chapter of this Introduction.

S. This name is given to a number of fragments, found partly at Paris (Lat. 6400 B), partly at Leiden (Voss. lat. Q. 110 A), and partly at Rome (Vat. Reg. 1709). These fragments were all found bound up with other works, different in each case. They are all in uncials, and belong in Traube's opinion to the fifth century, though they had previously been assigned to the sixth or seventh. That they form part of the same MS. may be proved not only by the similarity of the handwriting, but by the fact that part of the margin has been cut away in both the Rome and the Paris fragments. (The Leiden fragments are too much mutilated to enable us to say whether their margin was treated in the same way.) There is also the closest similarity in the form of the Chronicle as preserved in all three, but if, as I hope to show, they preserve the original form, their similarity in this respect would be no proof that they belong to the same MS. A probable argument in favour of identity may be based on the fact that although the Rome fragments belong to the same part of the Chronicle as the Paris fragments¹, no leaf is included in more than one of the three sets of fragments. Traube believes that the MS. came originally from Italy. On the first leaf of the Paris fragments there is written, in a ninth-century hand, 'Codex beati Benedicti Floriac', from which it would appear that the Paris fragments at least belonged to the Abbey of Fleury in the ninth century. The position of these words would however suggest that they were written after the dismemberment of the MS.

The Paris fragments contain fourteen leaves, the Leiden fragments six, and the Rome fragments two. The division of pages is the same as in A N P, and there are the same twenty-six lines to the page as in these MSS. In respect both of form and of text N P agree so closely with S that they must certainly have been copied from it. I had made a collection of the more crucial instances where S or N differs from P as cited by Schöne, but Professor Lake assures me that the apparent instances are in almost every case to be explained by errors in Schöne's citations of P.

¹ The last page of the Rome fragments is separated by only one leaf from the first page of the Paris fragments.

The Paris leaves consist of the seventh quaternion of the MS., followed by the first, second, third, sixth, seventh, and eighth leaves of the eighth quaternion. Both quaternions are signed¹. If, as seems likely, the previous gatherings are also quaternions, the MS. must have devoted one leaf more to the title and prefaces than M N P, and must have originally contained 167 leaves².

In the use of large and small uncials this MS. agrees with O. Like O it makes use of the ruled lines in the first part³ rather as a boundary between years than as a contrivance for keeping the writing straight; and an entry of any length is generally commenced not on the ruled line, but immediately under the preceding ruled line. Schöne⁴ has not used any part of this MS. except the Leiden fragments, which he cites eighty-six times. I have noticed the following errors in his citations: 97*d*, 97*o*⁵, 99*a*, 183*t*⁵, 187*t*⁵ should each be one year higher on the principle that the ruled line divides the years: similarly 99*c* should be one year lower. In 97*i* Schöne quotes S as reading XX as opposed to *uicensimum*: it actually reads *uicesimum*. In the same entry he quotes it as omitting *regis* after *annum Cyri*, where it really omits *regis* after *Iosiae Iudaeorum*. In 183*u* he wrongly cites it as omitting *et*. 187*v* *tempore* in the apparatus is probably a misprint for the manuscript reading *tempore iam*. In 97*i*, where S is cited for *qu*, it may have read *qui*. The following variants are omitted: 95*o* *panathenaeon*, 97*a* *fuerunt*, 97*h* *iniit*, 97 *col. Lyd. om. est post destructum*, 183*s* *hierosolymarum*, 183*y* *sirmi*, 187*y* *hierosolymarum*, 189*b* *triumpharunt*. Every one of these last eight readings which Schöne has overlooked appears to be the true reading as against Schöne's text.

A photographic reproduction of this MS., with a preface by Traube, has appeared as Supplementum I, in the Leiden series of *Codices Graeci et Latini*. See also Chatelain, *Uncialis Scriptura*, Pars I, tab. XIV, 1, and Explanatio, pp. 24-6.

A. Amandinus, Valentianensis 495, now at the town library of Valenciennes, formerly at the Monastery of St. Amand. It contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome without any continuation. It belongs to the seventh century, and is written in uncials. The same use is made of large and small writing as in O and S, but the difference between the two sizes is much less pronounced in A. The smaller writing is crowded and is written extra small where exigencies of space demand this, and often where they do not. Sometimes however even the smaller writing is regulated by the ruled lines. This is specially the case towards the end of the first part of the Chronicle. Here, too, the size of the letters tends to approximate to that of the large letters, which are always regulated by the ruled lines. In the first three accessions noted in the latter part a slight difference in size between the writing used for tabular matter and for ordinary events can still be traced; and under A. Abr. 1522 the events 'Latini . . . discedit' (Schöne, 101 *n, o*) occupy three lines at the foot of a page, but are crowded into the space allotted to two. This appears however to be the last instance of crowding in this MS. According to the foliation the MS. should contain 167 leaves; one of these however is devoted to the title, while two leaves are missing after f. 125, and one leaf has been

¹ No signature can now be read on the Leiden fragments, but they are somewhat mutilated.

² There is no uniformity among existing MSS. as to the division of lines and pages in the prefaces, and it is therefore impossible to infer from the space which they occupy in late MSS. how much space they would occupy in an earlier MS. I see no reason for supposing with Traube that there were two columns to the page for the prefaces in S. The arrangement in one column is found in all the older MSS. ³ *vide supra*, p. 2. ⁴ Eusebius, Vol. II.

⁵ In these three cases the MS. agrees with Schöne's text against the reading he cites.

accidentally omitted in the foliation after f. 105¹. The total number, including the title-page, must therefore have been 170². Each page contains twenty-six lines, and is of the same size as the pages of N O P S. The MS. corresponds very nearly page for page and line for line with N P S and the first part of M, but devotes more space to the preface than M N P do. It is also characterized by the frequent occurrence of blank lines, which suggests that some of the notices occupy less space in this MS. than in its archetype, and that the scribe has adopted this device in order that the next notice may begin at the same place as in the archetype. Facsimiles of this MS. appear in Schöne's *Eusebius*, Vol. II, pp. xx, xxi, and in his *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, pp. 6, 7. In neither case is full justice done to the crowding of notices of events, the significance of which Schöne does not appear to have realized, and in the latter facsimile the compositor has corrected an error of the scribe by placing the last eleven lines verso one line lower than they appear in the MS. The MS. was transcribed by Schöne for his edition.

B. Bernensis 219, the Bongarsianus of Scaliger³, Aurelianensis or A of Pontacus⁴. It contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome without any continuation. Pontacus states that it had belonged to the Abbey of Saint Benedict at Fleury⁵. From dates given in the MS. (Schöne, *Eusebius*, Vol. II, p. xi) it would appear to have been written between 627 and 699 A.D. It is written in uncials, and contains seventy-six leaves without any of the continuations. The pages are much larger than in A O S, and the number of lines to a page varies from thirty-four to forty. Where the other MSS. spread the parallel columns over two pages, this MS. generally compresses them into one, and where the other MSS. compress them into a single page, this MS. makes a partition down the middle of the page and compresses them into either the right or left half of the page. It is throughout a very careless piece of work, and in the first part the scribe makes no attempt to keep the parallel columns even. Since however the right years correspond at the beginning of each page, it is clear that the scribe has retained the division of pages which he found in his archetype. Allowing for the number of years covered by each page and the space which must have been occupied by notices of accessions, it will appear that the archetype must have contained from twenty-eight to thirty lines on each page. Small writing is used when exigencies of space demand it, and therefore for the most part in the first part of the Chronicle. In the latter part the writing is regulated by the ruled lines. In the first part the last few lines of a page are often left blank; often, again, the writing extends beyond the last ruled line. The chronological columns (or *fila regnorum*) are filled in recklessly and without regard to one another, and even after the columns have become few the constant misplacement of Olympiads shows what the scribe is capable of. The MS. was transcribed by Schöne and formed the basis of his edition. Facsimiles of it may be seen in his *Eusebius*, Vol. II, p. xxiv, and *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, pp. 8, 9. The typographical errors, although more numerous than in most of his facsimiles, do not affect any point of importance.

M. Middlehillensis, Phillipp. 1829, now at the Royal Library, Berlin. This MS. came originally from Treves (see Mommsen, *Chron. Min.*, I, p. 78). It belongs to the eighth or ninth century, and

¹ Since inspecting the MS. I have seen reason to believe that this error is counteracted elsewhere.

² Or 169.

³ *Animadversiones*. Scaliger's edition appeared under the title of *Thesaurus Temporum*, 1606.

⁴ *Chronica trium illustrium auctorum Eusebii cett. Prosperi cett. ab Arnolodo Pontaco Episcopo Vazatensi cett. emendata et notis illustrata*. Burdigalae, 1604.

⁵ This statement is confirmed by a notice in the manuscript, 'Hic est liber sancti Benedicti abb. Floriacensis cenobi.' See Schöne, *Weltchronik*, p. 24.

contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome, the *Liber Generationis*, and Hydatius. The Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome occupy 153 leaves, and the first line of f. 154. The pages are larger than in the other 26-line MSS.; but there are always twenty-six lines and no more to each page, and for the first part of the Chronicle the division of the pages corresponds exactly with that of A N P S T; in the latter part the division is different from that of all other MSS. There is no distinction of large and small letters, and all notices of ordinary events are regulated by the ruled lines. This is not however the case with the tabular matter. A change in the writing, perhaps a change of hand, is made at the beginning of f. 73 a. A full collation of this MS. by F. Rühl appears in the fifth appendix to the first volume of Schöne's *Eusebius* (pp. 108-72), but cannot everywhere be relied on.

There is a full account of this MS. in Rose, *Verzeichniss der lateinischen Handschriften der Königl. Bibliothek zu Berlin*, Band I, pp. 277-80.

F. Freherianus, Leidensis MS. Scal. 14, the Freherianus of Scaliger and Pontacus. The latter editor has however sometimes confused this MS. (Fre.) with the Codex Fabritianus (Fab.). It is written in red, green, black, and purple ink, and belongs to the early part of the ninth century. For its descent from the MS. of Bonifatius, see Schöne, *Quaestiones Hieronymianae*, and *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, p. 276. The MS. is written on 190 leaves, and contains, in addition to Eusebius and Jerome, the 'Exordium,' the Chronicon consulare of Prosper, and a dedicatory epistle and a Carmen votivum of Bonifatius. The Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome occupy the space from f. 2 a to f. 176 a; f. 58 b and f. 59 a are however left blank, so that these Chronicles occupy in all a space of 174 leaves. In Schöne's statement, *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, p. 25, that it contains 167 leaves, 167 is probably a misprint for 176, an unfortunate misprint, because 167 happens also to be the number of leaves in A according to his computation. The pages of this MS. contain twenty-five lines each, and do not correspond exactly with those of any other MS. Down to f. 105 b med. the writing is entirely in uncials. The events are invariably crowded as compared with the dates, and are somewhat fantastically arranged on the page. After f. 105 b med. uncials are used for the tabular matter and chronological entries only, and ordinary events appear in minuscules. In this latter part the writing is always regulated by the ruled lines. A facsimile of this MS. appears in Schöne's *Eusebius*, Vol. II, pp. xxii, xxiii, where however the difference of type has nothing to correspond to it in the MS. This MS. was a favourite with Scaliger. It was used by Schöne for his edition, but his collation of it is less perfect than his collation of B.

N. Middlehillensis Phillipp. 1872, now at the Royal Library, Berlin. This MS. came originally from Tours¹. It belongs to the ninth or tenth century and contains the Chronicle only on 166 leaves. Minuscules are used for all entries in black ink, and uncials for everything in red. There are twenty-six lines on each page, and the division of pages corresponds with that in A P S. The MS. has been inspected by Schöne, but never collated. Schöne comments on its resemblance in text and form to P S, and Traube holds that both N and P are copies of S; the readings of P supplied me by Professor Lake have convinced me that this view is correct. It has interesting marginalia derived from other families.

P. Petavianus, Leidensis MS. Lat. Voss. Q. 110. This MS. contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome without any continuation. According to a statement in the MS. itself, it originally

¹ So Rose, *Verzeichniss der lat. Handschr. der K. Bibl. zu Berlin*, Band I, p. 276.

belonged to the Abbey of St. Mesmin, near Orleans. It was written in the ninth century¹. Small minuscules are used for events in the first part of the Chronicle, large in the latter. In both parts tabular matter and chronological entries are for the most part in uncials, but these are sometimes replaced by large minuscules. Red letters are always uncial. Blank lines are of very rare occurrence. The correspondence of this MS. with N in the division of lines and pages is exceedingly close, and their correspondence with S is hardly less so. The MS. contains altogether 166 leaves, including two leaves devoted to the title, and 164 to the Chronicle. As Schöne suggested in his edition, the MS. is a copy of S. P was used by Pontacus and Scaliger, and its readings are cited by Schöne in his edition. His citations are however far from satisfactory.

L. *Londinensis*, Brit. Mus. Add. 16974. This MS. belongs to the tenth century, and, from its title 'Liber monasterii sancti Trudonis,' it is clear that it belonged to the monastery of St. Tron in Belgium. It contains Jerome's Commentary on Matthew, the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome, the *Chronicon Imperiale* of Prosper, and the Chronicle of Marius of Aventicum. The Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome extend from f. 57 a to f. 109 a. The greater number of entries are in minuscules throughout, but all passages in red ink are written in uncials or in capitals. The pages are much larger than in most MSS., containing forty-two (occasionally forty or forty-one) lines apiece. There are several instances of blank lines, but these can generally be explained by the context. The interest of this MS. lies in the fact that it is the oldest of the 'Codices priores' preferred by Scaliger. Mommsen in *Hermes*, 1889, p. 398, calls attention to the independence of its text. It is however the work of a very negligent scribe. A displacement of a part of the preface affords some evidence as to the division of pages, and therefore as to the size of the page in one of the archetypes of this MS. Schöne 2, 31 *huic* (cod. *hoc*) *uolumini* . . . 5, 28 *alterum Darii* (cod. *alterum Darii annum DXLVIII et inde*) is placed after 8, 8 *anno Cecropis*. Assuming that the lines were of the same length as in the 26-line MSS., this displacement implies a length of about thirty-one lines to the page in the archetype. I have personally made a complete collation of this MS. It was also collated for Mommsen, and a few of the readings are cited from this collation in Schöne's *Weltchronik*: the collation itself is accurate enough, but nothing is said of certain important features in the form of the Chronicle as preserved in this MS., on which see below.

T. *Oxoniensis Mertonensis* H. 3. 15 (Coxe cccxv) is written in red, black, and green ink, and probably belongs to the ninth century. The MS. is written on 156 leaves (not 154, as Coxe²) and contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome without any continuation. It inserts however, after the preface of Eusebius, two short treatises, entitled respectively, 'Interpretatio sancti Hieronymi de nominibus gentium' and 'Demensuratio provinciarum.' These two treatises, which have escaped Coxe's notice, occupy between seven and eight pages. After Jerome's Chronicle come four chronological summaries, headed respectively, 'Reges gentium diversarum qui fuerunt vel quantum regnaverint,' 'Ordo plenarius succedentium sibi temporum,' 'Item secundum Severum,' 'Item secundum Africanum.' At the foot of the 'Ordo plenarius' are the words 'Continet itaque omnis canon secundum Hieronimum annos II. ccc.xcv.' There is no title-page. Jerome's preface therefore begins on f. 1 a, and the two prefaces extend to f. 4 a. After the two short treatises mentioned above two pages are left blank and the Chronicle proper begins on f. 9 b and extends to f. 149 b.

¹ At the request of the abbot Peter, and therefore about 840 A.D. See Chatelain, *Uncialis Scriptura*, Explanatio, p. 26, and Traube, *Codices Graeci et Latini*, Suppl. I (Leiden, 1902), Praef., p. xviii.

² Catalogue of MSS. in College Libraries at Oxford.

The prefaces and *Chronica* therefore occupy in all 145 leaves. There are some German verses in a late, perhaps fourteenth-century hand, on ff. 9 a, 156 a, b, from which it would appear that the MS. was at some date in Germany. The pages have been prepared throughout for tabular matter by means of horizontal and perpendicular ruled lines, but this preparation is somewhat imperfect for the first eight leaves, which precede the commencement of the Chronicle proper. There is no distinction between large and small writing as in A O S, but uncials are employed throughout for tabular matter, i.e. for the notices in the 'fila regnorum,' and for everything in coloured ink, while minuscules are generally employed elsewhere. There are however a number of notices in capitals, and very occasionally uncials appear in the text. The division of pages is almost identical with that in A M N P S for the first part of the Chronicle (to A. Abr. 1496), but the MS. occasionally deviates from their lines of division and afterwards returns to it. In the latter part of the Chronicle the division of pages does not agree with that of any other MS. known to me. The pages are larger than in most MSS., resembling in point of size those of M. The MS. is ruled so as to allow twenty-six lines to the page, but in the prefatory matter (ff. 1-8), in Jerome's Chronicle, and in the summaries at the end, the two lines ruled for headings are used for the text, so that here there are twenty-eight lines to the page. In Eusebius's Chronicle, properly so called, there are twenty-six lines to the page as in A C M N P S. In the omission of headings in Jerome's Chronicle the MS. agrees with B. For other points of agreement with B, see p. 20 below. Throughout the whole MS. the writing is regulated by the ruled lines, but notices are sometimes finished below the last ruled line. On ff. 70 b, 71 a, both in the first part, there are only twenty-five ruled lines. Blank lines are of frequent occurrence in the latter part, so that here also it is probable that the MS. is a page-for-page reproduction of its archetype¹. No reference is made to this MS. in any work bearing directly on the *Chronica*, but it is frequently referred to by Dodwell in his *Dissertatio Singularis*, appended to *Pearsonii Opera Chronologica*, Londini 1688, see p. 18, &c. On pp. 98, 99 he prints at length the chronological summary entitled 'Item secundum Africanum.'

§ 2. THE FORM OF THE CHRONICLE IN THE OLDER MANUSCRIPTS.

The critical questions, which have made all attempts at editing the *Chronica* so tentative, turn on the form rather than the text of the work, and a solution of the difficulties which attend the question of form will probably furnish the means of properly estimating our materials for the text. The question of form may be treated under three heads: (1) The form as preserved in our MSS.; (2) The form of Jerome's version and Chronicle; (3) The form of the original Greek of Eusebius.

The simplest classification of MSS. in respect of form is that of Scaliger into 'Priores' and 'Posteriores.' The 'Priores,' which curiously enough are almost invariably later in date than the 'Posteriores,' present the Chronicle in the shape of a number of columns of dates with a column for events at the right-hand side of the page. This column will be broad or narrow according as the other columns are few or many. In every case the Chronicle is compressed within the width of one page. The 'Posteriores' on the contrary place the column for events second, third, or fourth on the page, so that there are often columns of dates on each side of it. Down to A. Abr. 1504 the columns are always spread over two pages, and there is a column for events on each page. The columns of dates are usually known as the 'fila regnorum,' the column for events as the 'spatium historicum.' After this date there is only one column for events, and the columns are all compressed within the limits of a single page. All the MSS. noticed above, with the

¹ See my observations on this feature in A, *supra*, p. 4.

exception of B and L, preserve this latter arrangement¹. B adopts this arrangement for a few pages, but afterwards compresses the two pages of the other MSS. of this family into one, and the single pages into the left- or right-hand half-pages, without materially displacing the columns for events. L adheres through the greater part of the Chronicle to the arrangement characteristic of the 'Priores,' but curiously enough starts a second column for events at the very point where the 'Posteriores' discontinue it. Events are now placed in the second and fourth columns, the total number of columns being either four or five. This arrangement is maintained as far as A. Abr. 1919, after which the normal arrangement of the 'Priores' is resumed. This difference in respect of form carries with it a difference of text in Jerome's preface (see Schöne II, p. 2, ll. 12-25), where an explanation of the use of different colours of ink, suited only to the arrangement of the 'Priores,' is inserted in none of the MSS. noticed above except L. In L this preface occurs twice over, on the first occasion with the insertion, but without the following lines (2, 26-32 cognoscant), on the second occasion without the insertion, but with the following lines². It would appear therefore that this passage, on which Scaliger based his preference for the 'Priores,' is not a part of the original Jerome, but an interpolation, intended to explain a new use of colours in some early MS. of the family known as the 'Priores.'

As noticed above (p. 2), the break in the Chronicle at A. Abr. 1496 is characterized not merely by a rearrangement of the matter on the page, but, in the case of A O S and to some extent P, by a change in the size of the writing, and its relation to the ruled lines on the page. All MSS. of the Chronicle are written on leaves prepared by lines ruled both horizontally and vertically. The vertical lines are intended to mark off the different columns, but are not always in keeping with the arrangement of columns in the part of the Chronicle in which they appear. The horizontal lines enable the scribe to adhere to the lineation of his archetype, and thus make it possible to copy the original, column by column, without disturbing the synchronisms of different columns. In O a whole series of dates in one column is frequently displaced by one line, and the same phenomenon occurs in other MSS. This shows that in these instances the copying was done column by column. In OS there is down to A. Abr. 1496 a marked and consistent distinction between the large uncials which are written on the ruled lines and the small uncials which are written much more closely, the former being used for the *fila regnorum*, for chronological comments or landmarks, and for a few of the events recorded in red ink, and the latter being used for ordinary events. After this date the large letters only are found. It will be noticed, from the description of the MSS. above, that traces of this distinction survive in A F P³. As has been observed on p. 3, the ruled lines serve in OS to mark the boundaries between years; in the later MSS. they tend to do no more than regulate the writing.

The next question concerns the position of these events. A chronological notice, or an event which is regarded as a landmark, is often allowed to stretch across the whole page, or at least across both columns of events. In the former case the columns of figures are interrupted until the notice is finished. In L ordinary events are often allowed to interrupt the 'fila regnorum' in this way. In a more ordinary case however the record of an event begins in one of the columns for events opposite the date to which it belongs, and is continued in that column till it is finished. In the latter part of the Chronicle where many events often belong to the same year and where there

¹ It is also found in Q.

² In both forms of the preface the readings of L compel us to classify its archetype with the 'Priores' rather than the 'Posteriores.'

³ Also in Q. See Appendix.

is only one column for them, they are written one below the other in the same column, and care is taken, or should have been taken, that no new date should appear in the 'fila regnorum' until the last event of the year has been commenced. Correctness of arrangement was secured in the first part of the Chronicle by the use of crowded writing for events, and the abandonment of this practice in the later MSS. has led to the displacement of several events, which can only find room some lines below their proper place.

As to the position of the columns for events, the following account applies to all MSS. except B, D, and L. On left-hand (verso) pages the column for events is to the right of the first column for dates where only two columns for dates exist, and to the right of the second column where three or more columns exist. On right-hand (recto) pages the same rule obtains, except that where there are five columns for dates the column for events stands to the right of the third column. B's deviations from this rule would be of no importance, had they not led Schöne into the belief that the position of this column depended on the importance of the country whose chronology stood to the left of it and not to the number of columns on the page. In the latter part of the Chronicle, i.e. from A. Abr. 1497, the events are always placed to the right of the first column for dates. The arrangement in L has already been noticed (p. 8). Where the two columns exist in the 'Posteriores' the left-hand page is as a rule employed for events in sacred history, the right-hand for events in profane. Some exceptions to this rule will be commented on hereafter (p. 13).

The next point that calls for notice is the use of red and black ink. F uses four colours, red, green, purple, and black, for the first part of the Chronicle, and each column of dates is as far as possible in a different colour. Events take their colour from the column to the left of them. Afterwards sometimes two, sometimes three colours are used, but the arrangement is peculiar to F. In L years of Abraham, accessions of kings, &c., and every tenth year in each of the 'fila regnorum' appear in red ink, as also a few events, including all eclipses. T uses green for years of Abraham down to the first Olympiad, for the numbers of Olympiads, for marginalia¹, for some headings, and for some of the entries in uncials, mostly of the nature of chronological landmarks. Otherwise it obeys the rule given below. In the remaining MSS.² the following rule is almost universally observed. The 'fila regnorum' are alternately in red and black ink, but sometimes an exception is made where two 'fila' are separated by a column of events. Down to the first Olympiad the extreme left-hand column is always red; afterwards the Olympiads are entered in this column in red ink, while the accessions and regnal years are in black. (A N O P S are agreed throughout as to the use of colours for different columns; B presents a small, and M a large number of differences. M has the Olympiads in black ink.) Accessions and other matter belonging to the red 'fila' are red in all MSS. except M. Some events, consisting mainly of notices of prophets, are in red ink. In O the thalassocracies are generally in red ink. The accessions of emperors are often in red ink. In B all events are in black ink.

From the particulars given above about the individual MSS. it will be observed that A M N P S T have twenty-six lines on each page³, and that the pages of A N O P S are all of the same size, viz. that of the photographs published in this edition. It has been shown that B is derived from an archetype of twenty-eight to thirty lines to the page, O has thirty lines, and L, which has forty-two lines, may go back to an archetype with thirty-one lines. F has

¹ 'Gorgonium dicit . . . ' (196g) is the only exception to the use of green for marginalia in T.

² Also in Q.

³ So also C. See Appendix.

twenty-five lines. All our MSS. therefore support a square form for the page as opposed to the tall pages which are found in B and L, and which Schöne supposes to have existed in Jerome's first edition of the Chronicle.

One last feature of the Chronicle in its present form consists of the marginalia. There is one group of marginalia, some of which may be found written by the first hand in the margins of all the MSS. except S¹. L seems to be the only MS. where any number of these find their way into the text². In fact so long as originals were copied line for line such notices could hardly be inserted in the text. This group of marginalia consists of jubilees, persecutions, and eras, with a few glosses. O has in addition to these marginalia, inserted in upright uncials by the first hand, a long series of marginalia in sloping uncials, apparently by the same hand. These consist for the most part of abstracts of entries in the text, but contain also some of the marginalia which are found in other MSS., but had not been included among the upright marginalia of O. Schöne's method of indicating marginalia is a little confusing. He sometimes quotes a MS. as having the passage in the margin, and at other times marks its position as to the left of the extreme left column or to the right of the extreme right column. Mommsen's comparison of O with F is unfortunately vitiated by the fact that it was impossible for him to discover from Schöne's edition what passages belong to the margin and what to the text.

§ 3. THE FORM OF THE CHRONICLE IN JEROME.

There can be little doubt that the two-page arrangement for the earlier part of the Chronicle goes back to Jerome. It is, as has been shown (p. 9), presupposed in the existing bicolunar arrangement, especially in the position of the second column. The comparatively late date of the 'Piores,' coupled with the arbitrary character of so much of the text of L, compel us in the absence of other evidence to regard their form of the Chronicle as the later, though it seems extravagant to say with Schöne³ that the bicolunar arrangement could never have been devised to supersede the simpler unicolumnar, for L itself, as has been seen (p. 8), substitutes the bicolunar for the unicolumnar arrangement for the period extending from A. Abr. 1505 to 1919. The uniformity of so large a number of MSS. in respect of the number of lines to the page (see p. 9), the actual division of pages (see p. 2), and the size of each page (see p. 9), is an evidence of the care with which those MSS. have been copied, and creates a presumption in favour of that arrangement going back to Jerome's own study.

As regards the number of lines to the page the consensus of A C M N P S T is in reality supported by O as well. The fact that its pages are of the same size as those of A N P S is in favour of its arrangement being derived from a common source. It is an interesting fact that its nearest relative M belongs to the 26-line group. The repetition in red ink of the heading 'troia capta' under the year 835 can be explained by the fact that a new page begins in the 26-line MSS. at this point, whereas in O the repetition, which does not come at the beginning of a page, is not easily explicable by the context. Furthermore O, unlike F and L, preserves a line-for-line if not a page-for-page agreement with the 26-line MSS. throughout the earlier part of the Chronicle. It does indeed ignore their spacing of the long notices which break the columnar arrange-

¹ S is too defective to enable us to speak with certainty; it seems however to have contained 67 ϵ . The margin is mutilated here, but there are traces of an entry in uncial characters. All the other MSS. except L have 67 ϵ in the margin. L omits it altogether; but this omission must be fortuitous, as it belongs to a series which is regularly represented in L.

² L also inserts in the margin many passages which the other MSS. place in the text.

³ *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, p. 32.

ment, but is generally careful to preserve their spacing when the columns are merely broken for accessions. It preserves, like them, the normal break of two lines for an accession, with almost the same exceptions, as for instance the one-line breaks for Omri and Pinaches, and the three-line breaks for Deborah, Ægeus, Atreus, Latinus Silvi, Carpentus Silvi, Ahab, &c. It is even possible that O may have been intended to consist of the same number of pages, not only of the same sized pages, as A N P S. After f. 162 in Marcellinus, which appears in O as the supplement to Jerome, there is a change in the preparation of the pages, which seems to indicate that the two remaining quires were subsequently added. As the fifth-century part of O begins at f. 33, and was apparently preceded by about thirty-two leaves¹, and as two different leaves are each numbered 60, and as one leaf is missing, the original number of leaves should be $162 - 32 + 32 + 1 + 1 = 164$ leaves. P contains 166 leaves, including two leaves devoted to the title, and this appears to have been the normal size of the Chronicle in the 26-line MSS.²

The double column of text for the earlier part of the Chronicle appears, as will be shown hereafter, to go back to Eusebius. If this is so, the position of the second column in relation to the division between two opposite pages ought to go back at least to Jerome. The unanimity of the 26-line MSS. and O as to the principles which govern the use of red and black ink renders it probable that this distinction also goes back to Jerome. O S also agree, as we have seen, in the use of large and small letters (see p. 3), and, as traces of this distinction survive in A F N P Q, it probably goes back to Jerome.

So far then as we can judge, Jerome's Chronicle would appear to have been of the same form as is preserved to us in the fragments known as S. It is hardly necessary to add that his Chronicle would contain none of those marginalia which run through all our MSS. except S³. We are indeed fortunate in the fact that the form of the Chronicle compelled interpolations to appear in the margin or nowhere.

Schöne has in his *Weltchronik des Eusebius* propounded an ingenious theory, that the Chronicle went through several editions in the life-time of Jerome, L representing the first edition, M O representing a transition stage, and A N P S representing the final edition, which he calls the 'editio Romana.' F is, as he conclusively shows, descended from a text edited after Jerome's day. In his opinion B is a representative of an older text than A N P S, but sometimes represents an older, sometimes a later, text than M O.

On the size of the writing and of the pages Schöne is silent; he does not appear to have received full information on this point. He thinks, however, that the MSS. which are uniform in the division of lines and pages may be taken as representing the last stage of the Chronicle with a square form for the page, and traces a gradual diminution in the size of the page from that of L, on which he has no information, but which he justly infers to be tall, through B with its thirty-four to thirty-nine lines, O with thirty to twenty-six, down to the twenty-six lines of the 'editio Romana.' But, as has been shown above, the archetype, or at least one archetype, of L would appear to have contained about thirty-one lines only (see p. 6), the archetype of B

¹ The space occupied in P by this part of the Chronicle suggests that thirty-four leaves of thirty lines each would be the space occupied in O. The first preserved gathering, which begins at f. 33, is signed IIII; this suggests that it was preceded by three numbered quaternions, and one unnumbered, thirty-two leaves in all.

² This coincidence may of course be a mere accident. The two 26-line MSS. most nearly related to O in text (M and T) coincide with A N P S in the division of pages in the first part of the Chronicle only.

³ On this exception see above, p. 10 note.

must have had thirty to twenty-eight lines (see p. 4), and even O with its thirty lines appears to be derived from a 26-line archetype (see p. 10). There seems, therefore, to be no case for a belief in the tall form of page in the original Chronicle. L deserves specially little attention, because it is unlikely that any attempt would be made to retain the number of lines to the page, when the form of the Chronicle was entirely recast¹.

Schöne is more successful when he attempts to base his theory of successive editions on textual differences, but the cases he quotes do not all support his contention². In his first instance (181 *h*) it is clear that 'quadraginta missus' is a correction of the mistranslation 'Athlamos' for ἀθλα μ'. The latter reading, or one derived from it, is found in BLMN^{marg.} OQT, the corrected reading in AFNPR. From this it follows that the correction was either made by Jerome after the archetypes of BLMOQT were written, or by a scribe in the archetype of AFNP. The correction could only have been made by some one with the Greek before him. In his second instance (93 *f*) L and kindred MSS. have 'subuertit,' representing καθαιρεῖ, while all the 'Posteriores' have 'emundauit'³, representing καθαίρει. Here it seems possible that L retains Jerome's original reading⁴, and that Jerome himself made the correction before the archetypes of ABFMNOPT had been written. We might infer, therefore, that the archetype of L had escaped some corrections which Jerome afterwards introduced into his text. The third instance (197 *v*) had been previously discussed by Mommsen⁵. In this case 'Probus praefectus Illyrici,' which is found with variations in LMN^{marg.} O, has been altered for political reasons into 'Illyrici Equitius comes,' which is found with variations in ABFNPTQ⁶. Here the alteration must either have been made by Jerome or some very early scribe, or else have been introduced into BQT from the family AFNP. It is significant that in this case BQT adopt the later text, whereas in the first instance they had preserved the older. Schöne's fourth instance (198 *f*) is the notice of Melania, which, according to Rufinus⁷, Jerome struck out of his copies of the Chronicle after it had been written. It appears in its proper position in all our MSS. except P, where it is written at the bottom of the page, its proper position being indicated by the sign ∕. It is easy to see that if the passage had once been struck out, it would easily find its way back, because its omission reduced the number of lines on this page from twenty-six to twenty-one, leaving five blank lines into which it could be interpolated from another MS. The notice in Rufinus seems at least to prove that Jerome did make occasional corrections in his text, and we should therefore be the more ready to attribute other corrections to him. In the present case contamination would be so easy that it is difficult to say whether any other MS. than P is derived from a source in which this passage was omitted. In the fifth instance P places 198 *r* after 198 *s*, that is, at the foot of the page, and reads 'Rufinus' instead of the second 'Florentinus.' From a passage in Rufinus (*Apol.* ii. 25) which he quotes, Schöne attempts to show that 'Rufinus' was the original reading, but the argument is far from conclusive. I will not deal with the longer list of passages which Schöne himself regards as less decisive, the discussion of which occupies pp. 168–228 of his *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, but

¹ Schöne, *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, pp. 131–7.

² Op. cit., pp. 87 et seq.

³ N records in its margin the two variants 'destituit' and 'subuertit.'

⁴ There is, however, some difficulty in explaining 'destituit' as a variant derived from 'subuertit.' It could more easily be introduced by a scribe who took 'emundauit' for a mistranslation. ⁵ *Hermes*, 1889, p. 399.

⁶ Schöne (op. cit., p. 97) makes an extraordinary attempt to support the originality of the 'tamquam' of L in this passage against the obviously genuine but misunderstood 'ante . . . quam' of the other MSS. ⁷ *Apol.* ii. 26.

I will add two passages, where, as in 93 *f*, L appears to be alone in favouring a reading afterwards revised. In 95 *c* L has 'purior aetas,' instead of the 'Thalus' of the other MSS.¹ Here 'purior aetas' is a possible translation of the poetic noun *θάλος* (an obvious mistake for *Θαλής*), which Jerome afterwards transliterated as a proper name, though he did not correct the orthography². In 91 *h* L agrees with the Armenian in reading 'Eliachim' for 'Ioachim' on both occasions where the word occurs. This makes it probable that 'Eliachim' represents Eusebius's text and that Jerome afterwards substituted the more familiar name.

It will be observed that in no two of the instances quoted above from Schöne does the correction make its appearance at the same point in the supposed development of the Latin *Chronica*. In the second instance L alone has the unrevised reading, in the third L is reinforced by M O, in the first it has the additional support of B Q T, in the fourth it is supported not only by all these, but also by A N, and in some measure by P, while in the fifth instance the supposed original is found in P alone. As the argument from form in favour of a systematic re-editing of the *Chronica* has broken down, it will be all the easier to adopt the view that any modifications introduced into the text were not made at any one date, but were suggested from time to time by the discovery of errors or by personal or political considerations.

§ 4. THE FORM OF THE CHRONICLE IN EUSEBIUS.

We are now in a position to attack the central problem connected with the *Chronica*. What was the form of the Greek *Chronica* of Eusebius, and is it better represented by the Armenian or by Jerome's Latin version? The Syriac epitome is of no value for the question of form, but on the whole supports the text of Jerome rather than that of the Armenian version. The Armenian and Latin differ in certain details, but their most striking difference in form is in the position of the columns for events. In the Armenian the Chronicle is always compressed within the width of a single page and there is a column for events on each side of that page. Events in sacred history are nearly always placed on the left side, while events in profane history are distributed over both sides. The position of these columns in Jerome has been described above³. It will be observed that the two columns are only used for the first part of the Chronicle. From a comparison between the two versions it appears⁴ that passages common to both always appear in Jerome's left-hand column if they belong to sacred history, and nearly always in his right-hand column if they belong to profane. Passages, on the other hand, which are peculiar to Jerome are distributed almost at random between the two columns. Now since the passages common to both versions must go back to Eusebius, it would follow that those passages whose position in Jerome's *Chronica* depends on their reference to sacred or profane history must belong to the original Chronicle, and, since Jerome does not regulate the place of his own additions by any such reference, the classification into sacred and profane events must belong to the original Greek of Eusebius. Jerome's version therefore retains the form of the original throughout the earlier part of the Chronicle, so far as the arrangement of events in columns is concerned. It is not unlikely that it does so in the latter part also, since the substitution of the single for the double column for events takes place roughly at the close of Old Testament history, after

¹ N T alone have 'Thales.'

² 'Purior aetas' may of course have been substituted by some scribe who failed to understand 'thalus.'

³ pp. 9, 11.

⁴ See Schöne, *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, pp. 14, 15, and elsewhere.

which the bicolunar arrangement would have been rather pointless. When Schöne¹ attempts to demonstrate that the position of the columns of events goes back to Eusebius, it is not so easy to follow him. As stated above², their position depends on the division of pages and the number of parallel columns in Jerome, not on the importance of different countries. Schöne's table³ is wrong in placing the first column of events to the right of the Hebrews instead of the Assyrians for the years of Abraham 1-460, and in placing the second column of events to the right of the Macedonians instead of the Lydians for the years 1271-1344. The question of the position of the columns must therefore be determined by the more general questions of retention of form instead of determining them.

An interesting confirmation of the adherence of Jerome to the original Greek in small points of form is supplied by the reading Thalcamenes for Alcamenes found in OR (Schöne, 75 Lac. *Tit.*). Thalcamenes is probably the correct reading, although historically an incorrect form. Thus L has Talcamenes, M Thalcamenis, B Chalcamenis, N Tharcamenes, and P Tarcamenes, so that this spelling is represented in all families of MSS.⁴ The title, according to the principles on which Jerome's version is drawn up, should run as follows:—

Lacedaemon. VIII Alcamenes a. xxxvii, suggesting the Greek

ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝ Θ ΑΛΚΑΜΕΝΗC ΕΤΗ ΛΖ

This at once explains the origin of the form Thalcamenes, and it is significant that the name Thalcamenes in MO is not preceded by a numeral, as are the names of the other Lacedaemonian kings. The numeral VIII in Schöne's text is probably a misprint for VIII, in which case the appearance of a false numeral VIII in B suggests that it was supplied by a scribe and was absent from the original text. The leaf of the Armenian on which the name of Alcamenes ought to appear is unfortunately lost, but as numerals are never placed before the names of kings in the Armenian, it may be assumed that in it no numeral stood before the name of Alcamenes. It would therefore follow that in the use of numerals before the names of kings in records of accessions the Latin version of Jerome has followed the original Greek, while the Armenian has departed from it.

A cogent argument is adduced by Schöne⁵ in favour of the correspondence in form between the Greek and the first edition of the Latin *Chronica*, from a passage in Jerome's Preface⁶, in which he states that he has dictated his work with great rapidity. The dictation of elaborate tabular matter is not easy, and Schöne is of opinion that the 'fila regnorum' were transliterated from the Greek by a scribe, the correct interval being allowed for each gap, and that Jerome then dictated a translation of the text. That this was the case in the earlier part of the Chronicle is rendered extremely likely by the form of the Chronicle. The use of small writing for events renders the 'fila regnorum' independent of the space occupied by ordinary entries, and the columns of regnal years are only broken for accessions of kings and the longer notices on chronological landmarks. If therefore Jerome retained the form of his original, he would be able not only to interpret at length without fear of crowding, but also to add new events without disturbing the outlines of his work. Schöne, who has overlooked the distinction between large and small writing, preserved in O S, imagines that the spacing of the original was retained even in the latter part of the *Chronica*. This however appears to be impossible. Here the interval between one date and the next depends entirely on the space occupied in Jerome's Latin by

¹ *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, pp. 60 and following.

² p. 9 *supra*.

³ *Op. cit.*, p. 60.

⁴ T alone has Alcamenes.

⁵ *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, pp. 76, 81.

⁶ p. 1, l. 15 (Schöne).

the events belonging to the former date, and is therefore dependent not merely on the length or brevity of his translations, but on the presence or absence of additions of his own. The fact that here events as well as dates appear in large letters seems to imply that they were dictated *pari passu*, and as the columns of dates are no longer numerous, there being often only one such column, there should no longer have been any difficulty in dictating the dates along with the text. It would appear, therefore, that in the earlier part of the *Chronica* there is an exact correspondence in form between the Greek of Eusebius and Jerome's Latin, while in the latter part the correspondence is more vague. In the division between opposite pages, and in the position of the columns for events, it would facilitate the work of the scribe greatly if he followed the arrangement of the original. The same would apply to the number of lines on each page, though of course in the latter part of the *Chronica*, where the boundary between pages depends on the length of the text, no correspondence between Jerome's pages and those of the original can be assumed. Whether the distinction between red and black ink goes back to Eusebius it is difficult to say. There would be no difficulty in marking out for a scribe what columns he was to write in red ink¹.

One more question about the original Greek remains. Did Eusebius issue two editions of his *Chronica*, and if so does the Armenian represent the older, and Jerome's Latin the later edition? It is at least unlikely that the form of the Armenian goes back to Eusebius, because the other form alone agrees with the main intention of the *Chronici Canones*, viz. the establishment of the antiquity of the Jewish religion and scriptures as compared with the history and literature of the heathen world. My inspection of the MSS. of Jerome has shed no new light on the differences in text between the two versions, unless we include under this head the placing of Olympiads. In the Armenian the numbers of the Olympiads are noted against years of Abraham evenly divisible by four. L, as representing the 'Codices priores' of Jerome is not perfectly consistent, but generally places them one year later. Schöne in his edition always places the mention of an Olympiad in the column of years of Abraham in the line immediately above that occupied by a year of Abraham which when divided by four leaves a remainder of one. This suggests that the number of the Olympiad is intended as a heading for the next four years, and that the first year of each Olympiad is intended to coincide with the following year of Abraham; and historians have generally assumed that this is the case. The divergence between the Armenian and the accepted interpretation of Jerome may however be explained by a comparison of the MSS. A B F M N O P S T of Jerome. All these habitually place the Olympiads in the column of regnal years which stands furthest to the left of the page or of the two pages, as the case may be; they do not however place the Olympiads against any particular year of Abraham or regnal year, but always in the space between two regnal years. Where this space consists of several lines, the Olympiad may appear either on the first or on the last, or on any intermediate line. It therefore bears an equally close relation to the year above and the year below, and it is not surprising that if the Olympiads were so placed by Eusebius, the Armenian translator should in compressing the Chronicle have placed them in the year above, and the archetype of the 'Codices priores' should, also for the sake of conciseness, have placed them in the year below. It is, however, possible that Eusebius adopted the rule of placing the Olympiad in the first of the lines intervening between the regnal years in question, since in the earlier part of the Latin *Chronica*, in which Jerome would appear to have adhered most closely

¹ Eusebius in his 'Canons' for the Gospels has two series of numbers, in black and red; therefore the system was familiar to, and actually used by him.

to the form of his original, the Olympiads are nearly always so placed. Why Eusebius adopted this method I do not profess to be able to say, but one explanation that has occurred to me is that Eusebius recognized that the Olympiads did not begin at the beginning of any Calendar year, and that in consequence he chose to note the commencement of a new Olympiad between two regnal years. Be this as it may, the difference between the Armenian and the Latin in respect of the placing of Olympiads can no longer be adduced as an argument in favour of the existence of two editions of the original. The other arguments, which have been frequently set forth, and most recently in Schöne's *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, pp. 260-7, remain, and the question is still open whether they form a sufficient basis for such a theory.

§ 5. THE TEXT OF THE CHRONICLE: RELATION OF O TO OTHER MSS.

There is less to be added to the discussion of the text of the Chronicle than to that of the form, because the MSS. have been more carefully inspected on points connected with the text than on points connected with the form. Since, however, errors on questions of form have led to some misinterpretations of the more strictly textual evidence, a review of the materials for the classification and filiation of the MSS. will not be out of place.

The first and simplest method of classification is that suggested by Mommsen in *Hermes*, 1889, p. 401, according to which the continuations will be the criterion of the descent of the MSS. The obvious defect of this method as applied to the early MSS. is that most of the classes it creates do not contain more than one of our MSS. They would fall into the following groups:

Without any continuation	ABCNPQS(?)T
Chronicon Consulare of Prosper	DF
„ Imperiale of Prosper }	L
Marius of Aventicum }	
Hydatius	M
Marcellinus	O
[Fasti Hydatiani	R]

This scheme would of course be useful for a classification of MSS. yet to be discovered; and any new MS. which might be discovered with Marcellinus as a continuation would of course be deserving of inspection. But for the MSS. to which I have confined my attention the scheme is useless, because, apart from DF, the only class which contains more than one member is constituted solely by a negative qualification.

More important is the classification by form. Here we have first of all the distinction between the 'Priores' (L) and the 'Posteriores' (ABFMNOPQST). Within the latter group ANPS are united by their agreement in pagination and lineation, while F, M, O, Q, and T stand each by itself. We must, however, be very careful in our employment of this criterion. Schöne in his edition of Eusebius supposed P to be descended from S, because of their close similarity in text and still closer similarity in form, and Traube supposes both N and P to have been copied from S for the same reasons. The argument from form loses its weight when it appears that the supposed peculiarities in part go back to the original, and in part are shared with A, and even with MSS. of other families, while a study of Schöne's apparatus would show that while APS are closely allied, the differences between S and P are more numerous than those between S and A. In like manner Schöne abandoned the idea of collating N because of its close resemblance to S

in text, but more especially in form. The instance he cites on p. 31 of his *Weltchronik des Eusebius* proves only a general family resemblance between N P S. The argument from the text will be discussed later (p. 18).

M appears to Schöne to have affinities with ANPS, with which he believes it to correspond page for page throughout (*Weltchronik des Eusebius*, p. 54), and also with O with which it is said to correspond generally in the division of pages (op. cit., p. 126 note). As a fact it corresponds with ANPS in the earlier part of the Chronicle only, and with O not at all.

The most valuable material for a classification of the MSS. is after all to be obtained by means of an inspection of their text. I venture to think that Mommsen and Hardy, and in one instance Schöne himself, have erred in attaching to marginalia a critical importance which strictly belongs to the text alone. In the text the rule is for a MS. to be copied from a single archetype; contamination is the exception. In the margin contamination is probably the rule, and two MSS. must not be classed together because they both omit or both insert a particular marginal entry. Neglect of this rule or a failure to elicit from Schöne's edition the true distinction between text and margin vitiates the list which Mommsen has compiled of agreements of FO against M, and militates seriously against the unique character which he attributes to O.

Schöne's attempt to trace the different MSS. back to different stages in the development of Jerome's work has been discussed above (pp. 11-3). The different MSS. will also be found compared in respect of their text in the Introduction to the second volume of Schöne's edition, in Mommsen's article in *Hermes*, 1889, pp. 393-401, and in Hardy's article in the *Journal of Philology*, 1890, pp. 277-87. The close relation between M and O is sufficiently proved by the passages cited by Mommsen and Hardy; it remains after Hardy's instances have been checked by comparison with O itself, and with the readings of M as cited by Schöne, and could be supported by many other instances. The cases where FO agree against M are, as has been stated above, of another character. Of these Mommsen quotes:—

(1) 137 (Caesar) where FO have 'mens. VII,' M 'mens. VIII,' A B P 'mens. VI.' Mommsen cites R as reading 'VI,' but according to Schöne it reads 'septem' (with FO). To these we may now add CDLN^{marg.} T which read 'mens. VII' (with FOR), and N which reads 'mens. VI' (with A B P). Here the deviation of M is probably fortuitous, and undeserving of attention¹.

(2) 137 *p* where FO are quoted as omitting the words 'ab hoc loco Antiocheni sua tempora computant,' which are found in A B M P R. The position of the index letter *p* in Schöne's edition indicates that even in A B M P this passage is in the left margin (where it is also found in D Q T), not in the text. R would appear to have it in the right margin. It is absent from C F L altogether, and in O appears among the sloping marginalia. This passage, therefore, cannot fairly be cited as evidence on the text².

(3) 189, where FO are cited as omitting 'secundum Antiochenos anni CCCLI' against the other MSS. There is nothing in Schöne's edition to indicate that these words belong to the margin. I find, however, by inspection of the MSS. that in A D N P Q they are in the margin, and that in C L M they are actually omitted, so that M really agrees with O. They do not

¹ The passage is omitted in Q.

² Hardy, loc. cit., p. 285, mentions the presence in the margin of O of a paraphrase of this entry, but has not noticed that the entry itself is also to be found there.

appear in the text of S, but may have been in the margin which is lost. In T they are in the text. R is cited by Schöne in Vol. I as omitting these words, so that they are only contained in the text of B T and margin of A D N P Q. I presume that their connexion with the words 'Persecutionis I' is at least supported by Schöne's quondam favourite, B.

(4) 139 f, where F O are cited as omitting 'Cicero ut quibusdam placet interficitur in Caietis,' against A B M P R. The words in question are actually omitted by F. In O they appear among the sloping marginalia mentioned above (p. 17). In A M they appear in the margin, as Schöne appears to indicate, and as I have myself observed. In D N Q T also they appear in the margin only. In C L they appear in the text, and, if Schöne could be relied on, this would appear to be the case with B P R as well. In P however they are in the margin only. Here again it will be seen that the difference between M and O is more imaginary than real.

To these passages Hardy adds :—

(1) 117 n, where F omits the words 'Ab hoc loco Edesseni sua tempora computant,' which appear in O among the sloping marginalia only. As C L T alone have this passage in the text, no importance can be attached to it.

(2) 147 s, where F O are cited for 'blanditias,' A for 'blandimentas,' P for 'blandimenta,' B M for 'blanditiam.' F O are further supported by C L Q T, and practically by D R which read 'blandicias,' and an inspection of the MS. has shown me that 'blanditias' is also the reading of M. N has 'blandimentas.' Here Hardy has been misled by an error in Rühl's collation of M.

(3) 173 m, where F O are cited for 'Maximinus,' A B M P for 'Maximus.' To the latter group we might add D L N R. M however does not as a fact read 'Maximus,' but 'Maxinus' with 'mi' superscribed, so as to correct this to 'Maximinus.' C Q T have 'Maximinus.'

(4) 189 t, where Hardy cites F O for 'Cinalense,' A B M P for 'Cibalense.' 'Cinalense' here is an obvious misprint for 'Ciualense.' This reading is also supported by C L, while 'Cibalense' is supported by D N Q R S¹. M however is not correctly cited. According to Rühl, whose statement I have verified, it reads 'ciuilēse,' the line over the 'e' and the letters 'nse' being erased so as to leave 'ciuile.' This reading of course presupposes an older 'ciualense,' so that the authority of M is on the side of C F L O, not on that of A B D N P Q R S T.

Thus Mommsen's attempt to demonstrate that O represents an ancient source, independent alike of the corruptions common to A B F P and to A B M P, has broken down. M O must be treated as a single family, probably the best family, of which O is the older and better representative.

A N P S are rightly regarded as a single family, which is of interest because of its uniformity in the division of pages and even of lines, which in the first part of the Chronicle at least appears to go back to the original². S indeed is in other respects also the best representative of the original form of the *Chronica*³. But the fact that spatial difficulties have often compelled A to displace events by a few lines or a few years ought not to be allowed to weigh against its

¹ T has 'Cebalense.'

² See p. 11 above. The close resemblance of A N P S to one another in text renders it impossible to infer from their agreement in paging that they preserve more than the paging of the archetype of their family. It is significant that the two MSS. M and T which, though not belonging to this family, preserve its paging for the first part of the Chronicle, are quite independent in the latter part.

³ Its general arrangement is identical with that of O except in the division of lines and pages, but S preserves better those ornamental devices, traces of which are to be found even in L.

claim to be a good representative of this family in questions of text. N P, as has been stated above (p. 2), are both copies of S. The following instances where S agrees with O or M O against A P as cited by Schöne, might appear to tell against this descent.

p. 55 (Schöne). Here the column of Latin kings is headed 'primus rex Latinorum post captam Troiam' in O S. These words appear in the text in L. No MS. is cited for them, but Schöne does not usually cite variants in headings. The heading is omitted in T.

63 *a* Solomonem OS: Salomonem ABFLMPR: Salamonem T. (Here P really has Solomonem with O S.)

67 *b* Bithynia ORST: Bithinia AFP: Bythinia L: Bythiniam M: Bitynia B. (Here the agreement of AFP in error against OST may be purely accidental.)

97 *h* iniit LMORS: init AFPT: hinit B. (Here S has dots above and below the middle *i* in iniit, as though some scribe had wished to omit it. P however really has iniit.)

183 *s*, 187 *y*, 191 *a* Hierosolymarum OST: Hierusolymarum AFMPR. (Here P really has Hierosolymarum.)

189 *g* Maximinus FMOST: Maximianus ALPR: Maximus B. (P really has Maximinus.)

189 *q* Maximinus ABMOST: Maximianus AFLP. (P really has Maximinus.)

In 53 *δ* the omission of 'et' after 'similiter' is really supported by A, as also are the 'fuerunt' in 97 *a*, and the omission of 'est' after 'destructum' in 97 Lyd. *tit.*, though Schöne notes A's reading in none of these cases. This renders me more suspicious of his citations of A elsewhere.

The following variants of S would appear from Schöne's edition to be important.

63 *a* S alone reads CCCCLXXXI. (P really has the same.)

189 *d* Diocletiani anno RS: anno Diocletiani (Diocliciani, Diocliciane, Diodiocletiani) ABFLM OPT. (P really has Diocletiani anno.)

189 *h* obit BM S: obiit AFLOPRT.

The more crucial instances having broken down, it is impossible to build a case against the descent of P from S upon 67 *b* and 189 *h*.

F is an interesting MS., inasmuch as it is the result of a deliberate recension¹. Hardy gives instances both of the agreement of FMO against the other MSS. and of the agreement of MO against the other MSS., including F. Some of these however are of small importance, while others are based on erroneous information. The following will be interesting as showing that F often sides with ANPS when in error, though not so often as B does, and that it occasionally sides with MO even when in error. I have corrected Hardy's and Schöne's errors and added the readings of other MSS. where known to me. I have also added a few readings which I have noted myself. The reading which I prefer is in each case given first.

Agreement of F with AP against MO.

115 *o* demisso (demiso) LMOQT: dimisso ABDFNPR.

133 *b* Lucilius DLMOT: Lucius ABFNPRQ.

155 *h* luxuriae ABFNPRT: luxoriae LMOQ.

181 *h* quadraginta missus AFNPR: Athlamos (Athalamos, Athlans mons, Atlans mons) BLMN^{marg.} OQT. See p. 12 above.

¹ See above, p. 11.

197 *v* Probus praefectus Illyrici (with variants) LMN^{marg.} O: Illyrici Equitius comes (with variants) ABFN^Q T.

Agreement of F with MO against AP.

43 *b* Nysam (Nicam, Nisam, Nisan, Nysan) BDFLM^O QRT: Mysan (Misan) APS.

45 *c* alligabat BDLT: allegabat (adlegabat) FMN^{marg.} OR: allegebat ANPQ.

45 *g* iudex (iuiudex) DFLMNOQT: ABPR *om.*

61 *i* uel Cumae (Comae) *om.* FLMO: *add.* ABDNPRS: quae nunc Cumae T¹.

61 *l* Andronico ALNPRS: Androco (Andraco) FMOQ: Androco uel (siue) ab Andronico BDT.

61 *m* bellum FLMO^T: excidium ABDNO^{marg.} PQRS.

99 *γ* Hystaspis (Histaspis) FMOT. Hydaspis (Hidaspis, Idaspis) ABDNPQR. In M this passage appears in the margin only.

139 *e* Popili (Popilii, Pompilii) BLNPRT*: Pupili A: populi FMOQT.

143 *i* construit FLMOQT: construxit ABNPR.

147 *s* blanditias (blandicias) FLMOQRT: blanditiam B: blandimenta (blandimentas) ANP.

163 *c* Pontiam FLMN^{marg.} OR: Pontianam ABNPQT.

173 *m* Maximus ABLNPR: Maximinus (Maxinus, *but see* p. 18 *above*) FMOQT.

189 *t* Ciualense FL(M)O: Cibalense (Cebalense) ABNPQRST.

191 *b* uilla sua Spalato (Aspalato) FLMORT: uillae suae (uillas suas) palatio ABNPQS.

The agreement of F with MO is therefore interesting wherever it occurs, but not decisive.

B is of less importance, because it is copied with less care, and presents fewer instances of agreement with MO against AF. BMO should be a valuable combination, where we can be sure that it is not fortuitous. BT alone, or almost alone, is not an uncommon combination, e.g. 45 *c* alligabat BDLT: 61 *f* perseuerabat: 61 *l* Androco uel (siue) ab Andronico BDT: 67 *a* in Samaria: 119 *a* Samaritanorum: 133 *z* aetatis BFT: 137 *o* primus Romanus: 145 *v* nascitur: 161 *o* Romanos. Schöne, being without MO, attached excessive weight to the readings of B which occasionally presents the readings of the MO family. His apparatus often cites AFP for readings which appear to be peculiar to B.

L is a valuable addition to our stock of MSS. It preserves some readings which must have been corrected by Jerome himself, and which do not appear in the 'Codices Posteriores,' and it seems to be independent of both families, MO and ANPS. It is clear that it owes its present form to the work of an editor, who has not displayed any excessive care. There is a constant displacement of matter, and many of the synchronisms of the original have been destroyed. The editor has often attempted to compress Jerome's text by a change in the construction and often throws two notices into one. Less often he breaks one up into two. Many of these changes betray a defective understanding of the text. The faults of the editor are enhanced by those of the scribe. The MS. is full of errors, and its readings may be regarded as valueless where they are not supported by a MS. of another family. The readings quoted above will show how it escapes the errors of AP². In three of them, 61 *l*, 139 *e*, 173 *m*, it escapes errors of MO. The same is the case in the following instances:—

45 *h* Philammon R: Filammon (Filamon) ABFLNO*P: Filiammon MO: Fidamon T.

¹ Q omits the entry 61 *i*, but has the words 'uel comce' at the end of 61 *h*.

² 189 *γ* is however an exception.

145ⁿ Spoletinus A L N P R T : Spolitus F : Politinus B : Spolentinus O : Polentinus M.

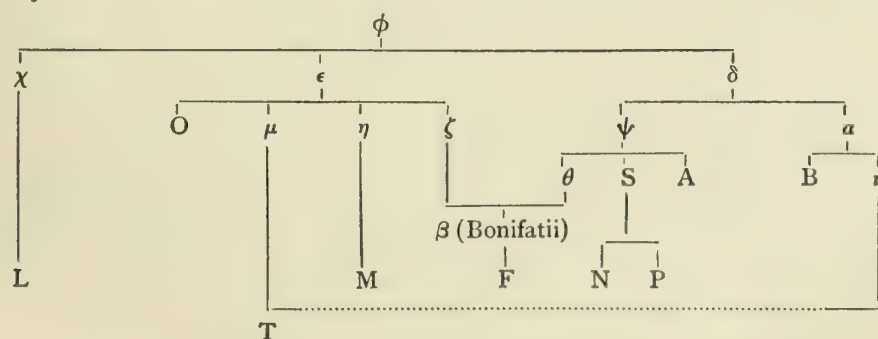
T seems to be more closely related to MO than to AP. I have not found an instance where it sides with AP against BMO, but there are several instances where it sides with ABP against MO, and still more where it sides with MO against ABP. It contains some corrections of errors which are found in almost all MSS., and perhaps go back to Jerome; thus in 75 Lac. *Tit.* T alone has 'Alcamenes'; in 95^c NT alone have 'Thales.' Its agreements with B are curious, and it has clearly been contaminated from some source akin to B. This fact reduces its value when found in agreement with that MS. It has also one curious agreement with L in 181^h, where both MSS. read 'Atlans (Athlans) mons.' The corrections and contamination may well be the work of the same editor. There appears to be no common principle governing the degree to which F and T respectively present the readings either of the MO or of the ANPS family. T ought to be valuable where O is defective, as M is the only other representative of the MO family.

Sundermeier¹ attempted by means of Augustine's orthography of proper names to prove that he used a text more closely resembling that of AP than that of B. It is interesting to observe that, whatever may be the value of Augustine's orthography, it approaches that of L still more closely.

Next to a combination of MO with the ANPS family, LMO would appear to be the best combination; where O is defective, LM should be sufficient. M by itself is a treacherous guide. We must however be careful, especially when dealing with dates, to assure ourselves that the combination is not fortuitous.

The consensus of the best MSS. is in favour of a fairly correct orthography. The false orthography which defaces Schöne's edition receives little support from L or from O or from S, and might well be replaced by one more consistent with that of Jerome's other works.

If it is necessary to draw up a genealogical tree of the different MSS., the following should be as good as any:—



§ 6. THE MARGINALIA IN O.

No introduction to the Bodleian MS. would be complete without some account of the marginalia. I have indicated above² the different kinds of marginalia that exist. There is one class common to all MSS. which is generally represented in O by the upright marginalia, though some of these are omitted in O as in other MSS. Another class, peculiar to O, appears

¹ *Quaestiones Chronographicae*, Bremae, 1896.

² p. 10.

in sloping uncials; it is very seldom that the sloping marginalia in O represent the marginalia common to other MSS. The upright marginalia in O call for no special notice¹. They are all either glosses or chronological notes; they appear irregularly in MSS. of the same or of different families, and throw little light on the history of the MSS. The sloping marginalia on the other hand are for the most part abstracts of select entries in the text. Schöne has accordingly suggested that they are selections made from Jerome to form the first part of the Chronicle of Marcellinus. Against this it may be urged that the notices 'de frumentis, &c.' on 35 a, 'Atheniensium reges, &c.' on 48 a, 'de temporibus, &c.' on 48 b, 'acta Neronis, &c.' on 115 b, and 'episcopi apud, &c.' on 136 b are unintelligible apart from the text. Moreover these marginalia are in the same hand as the text of O, or at least in a contemporary hand, while the Chronicle of Marcellinus is in a later hand. Sometimes, however, the sloping marginalia are not mere abstracts. 76 b 'Nabuchodonosor . . .' is of the nature of a gloss, while 117 b 'Vespasianus capitolium . . .' is at once an abstract and a supplement. The same applies to 120 a 'Ignatius . . .', 122 a 'Augusta . . .', and 140 b 'Sarmata discipulus . . .' The following marginalia combine the nature of an abstract with that of a synchronism or of a chronological note:—

41 a	Cyzicus . . .	86 b	ex Aethna . . .
48 b	arca testamenti . . .	87 b	philosophi post . . .
49 b	dād eo . . .	89 b	Alexander Filippi ³ . . .
50 b	templum . . .	90 a	Alexandria condita . . .
58 b	Elias . . .	94 a	liber sapientiae . . .
61 a	quidam Cartaginem . . .	98 b	Carthago in . . .
66 b	Roma parilibus . . .	100 b	Cicero nascitur ³ . . .
67 b	Esaias et . . . ²	102 b	Vergilius nascitur . . .
73 b	Hieremias propheta . . .	105 b	Sallustius Crispus . . .
75 b	'Nabuchodonosor . . .' and 'Daniel . . .'	108 a	Vergilius Brundisi . . .
80 b	Aggaeus . . .	119 a	Iosephus Dometiani . . .
81 a	Pythagoras . . .	119 b	Iohannes apostolus . . .
84 b	Socrates nascitur . . .	127 a	sub Seuero . . .
85 a	Hippocrates medicus . . .	128 a	Tertullianus sub . . .
		136 b	CCCXVIII synodus . . .

78 b 'Medorum regnum . . .' is of the nature of a supplementary chronological note, not of an abstract.

¹ The following is a list of the upright marginalia in O:—

55 b	principium LX . . .	= Schöne	67 c	131 a	iobeus iuxta . . .	= Schöne	183 aa
[66 b	See p. 23.]			131 a	VIII persecutio . . .	"	183 gg
84 a	principium LXXI . . .	"	103 x	132 b	initium iobei . . .	"	185 ll
99 b	prius nomen . . .			134 b	iobeus secundum . . .	"	189 aa
119 a	II persecutio . . .	"	161 xx	135 b	X persecutio . . .	"	189 dd
120 a	III persecutio . . .	"	163 uu	140 a	iobeus secundum . . .	"	194 mm
129 b	VI persecutio . . .	"	179 yy	141 b	Corgonium dicit . . .	"	196 gg
130 b	VII persecutio . . .	"	181 nn				

² This is an abstract of a passage omitted from the text of O, but found in A B F L M P R T. See Schöne 83 f.

³ The information contained in these entries must be derived from a foreign source.

The following marginalia are misplaced:—

50 b 'templum Solomonis . . .' fifty-two lines too high.

76 a 'in agone . . .' about thirty-seven lines too high.

100 b 'Gaius Marius . . .' placed by confusion against the entry 'Gaius Lucilius . . .'

116 b 'Vespasianus apud . . .' placed by confusion against the entry 'Vespasianus duobus . . .'

134 b 'Galerius Maximianus victus . . .' placed by confusion against the entry 'Galerius Maximianus superato . . .'

The displacement of 50 b suggests that the error arose in transferring this series of marginalia from one 26-line MS. to another; the copyist has placed this note on the right line of the page, but one leaf too early. This suggestion is confirmed by the reading *excidium*, 52 a in O, 61 m (Schöne). This reading is found in A B N P Q R S, but not in the text of O nor in F L M T. It seems probable, therefore, that the series of abstracts was originally made in a 26-line MS. allied to A B N P Q S, and was copied from this into the margin of another 26-line MS., from which it was copied into O¹. I will attempt to show hereafter that these marginalia must have been added after the text and upright marginalia had been written.

There remain a number of sloping marginalia which are either found in other MSS. or are similar in character to those found there.

The following is a complete list of these:—

66 b. 'a Salmanassar².' This appears to be in the margin of A F M P, and in the text of B L. In R T it appears in the Median column. See Schöne 81 a.

66 b 'hoc in . . .' These words are in the margin of F P, and appear from Schöne to be in the text of A, and to be omitted by B. They are omitted by L, but in the form adopted by the 'Priores' they would be meaningless.

81 b 'ideo secundus . . .' In M N this passage is in the margin, as I have discovered by personal inspection. It is omitted by L, and would appear from Schöne's edition (99 q) to be in the text of A B F P R. If so, it must have made its way there through the margin. In T it appears in the Persian column.

91 b 'ab hoc . . .' This passage appears in the text of L T. It is omitted by F, is in the margin of P, and would appear from Schöne's edition (117 n) to be in the margin of A B M R.

104 a 'Antiocheni annorum suorum XC Caesares computant.' 'XC' here is probably a copyist's error for 'a C.' The whole passage is a paraphrase of the marginal notice 'ab hoc loco . . .' which occurs under the next year. This proves that the ordinary marginalia must have already existed in the MS. in which the abstracts were first inserted.

104 a. 'ab hoc loco . . .' This passage is in the margin of A P T and is omitted by F L. According to Schöne (137 p) it is also in the margin of B M R.

105 a 'Cicero ut . . .' = Schöne 139 f, for which see p. 18 above.

109 a 'Tertullianus in . . .' This passage is in the text of A L, and would appear from Schöne (145 q) to be in that of R also. According to Schöne it is in the margin of B F P. It is also in the margin of T.

¹ The presence in 67 b (above) of the abstract of a passage wanting in the text of O is further evidence that the abstracts were not made from the text of O.

² If this is not rather to be regarded as belonging to the upright marginalia.

111 b 'principium LXXXI . . . ' This passage is in the margin of A P T and the text of L. It is omitted by F, and from Schöne 149 f it would appear to be in the margin of B M R.

127 b 'in hoc anno iobeleum a maioribus inuenimus obseruatum īd duodecimo anno Seueri et CCLI Antiochenae urbis.' This passage is, according to Schöne (177 l), omitted by M, but appears in the text of A and the margin of B F P R. It is also in the margin of L T.

It will be observed that no passage is found both in the upright and in the sloping marginalia of O. But the latter contain many passages similar in character to those which appear among the upright marginalia. Compare especially 131 a 'iobeleus . . .', 132 b 'initium . . .', 134 b 'iobeleus . . .', 140 a 'iobeleos . . .' with 127 b above. It is clear therefore, that the scribe who copied the sloping marginalia into O carefully avoided repeating the upright marginalia, which must therefore have been in O already. By combining this result with that obtained on p. 23 above, we learn that abstracts were first inserted in a 26-line MS., allied to A B N P S, and already containing some of the ordinary marginalia; from this they were transcribed into another 26-line MS., and from this they were transcribed, along with such of the ordinary marginalia as were not already present, into O.

The sloping hand which appears in these marginalia is also to be found frequently throughout the entire MS. in corrections and in crowded writing at the end of a line or below the last complete line of an entry or of a page. Thus on f. 40 a 'tus sit' below the last line is in this hand; on f. 123 a (Hadr. 19) we have first a correction in this hand and then an addition; on f. 124 a the last words 'ferri uisus' are in this hand; on f. 132 a, l. 21 is finished in this hand; on f. 138 a, l. 25, the word 'Constantinopolim' is supplied in this hand; on f. 130 b the entry 'Nouatus . . .' is corrected in this hand. On f. 135 b the entry 'pax . . . reddita' is, with the exception of the first word, in this hand. Note also the growing approximation towards this hand in the upright marginalia towards the end of the MS. On ff. 131 a, 135 b 'VIII persecutio ualeriani,' 'X persecutio . . .' seem to pass out of the one hand into the other. It is therefore probable that the upright and sloping uncials belong to the same scribe. If so, the summary on f. 145 should also be by the original scribe. Traube¹ has argued that because this summary is only brought down to 442 A.D., it cannot have been copied into O much later than that date; otherwise it would have been continued. He therefore dates the sloping hand in O about 450 A.D., and suggests that the upright hand must in consequence be placed between 400 and 450. The argument is not convincing, but there is nothing to prevent both the upright and the sloping hand from belonging to the middle of the fifth century.

The later marginalia will be dealt with in the next chapter.

¹ op. cit., Praef., p. xi.

THE HISTORY OF THE BODLEIAN MANUSCRIPT

THE more recent history of our manuscript is not difficult to trace. It was acquired from some unknown source by Jean du Tillet, Bishop of Meaux, who died in 1570. Pontacus borrowed it from him, and cites it by the name of Meldensis (M) in his edition of the *Chronica*. Sirmond, also, in the preface to his edition of Marcellinus¹, refers to it as belonging to the library of du Tillet. It next passed to the Jesuit College of Clermont at Paris, for which Sirmond may have borrowed it. When the Clermont library was sold in 1764, it was acquired by Meerman, and, on the sale of his library in 1824, it was bought by Gaisford for the Bodleian. Du Tillet had received authority from Francis I to collect MSS. from French libraries, and, as will be seen hereafter, there are reasons for supposing that the Bodleian MS. was in the south of France about 1400.

Traube² has expressed the opinion that the MS. was written in Italy, but professes his inability to specify the place more exactly, or to state when it was removed from Italy. The examples of early uncial writing are not sufficiently numerous to render the task of dating the MS. altogether simple. When attention was first called to it, it was supposed to belong to the sixth century, but Traube now places it in the fifth century, and this opinion is confirmed by the opinions of other scholars which have been communicated to me. Many of my readers will probably be able to determine the palaeographical question better than I can³. Traube has, as we have seen above⁴, endeavoured to find a further argument for an early date in the supposed fact that the chronological summary on f. 145 is brought down to 442 A.D. He is of opinion that if it had been copied into our MS. at any distance of time from that date, it would have been continued. This is, however, far from being a safe conclusion. Of all Schöne's MSS. B is the only one in which the chronological summary at the end of Jerome's Chronicle is continued to a date approaching that of the MS. In A L M P there appears to be no continuation. In F the summary is brought down to 444 or 445 A.D., and in R to 443 A.D., while the family of Marcellinus MSS. derived from O all continue the summary to 442 A.D. and no further. As it is impossible to throw all these MSS. back to the fifth century, we must abandon the attempt to date O by the absence of a further continuation.

It is doubtful, however, whether Mommsen and Traube have not erred in supposing that this summary was continued to 442 A.D. in O. The summary as it now stands in that MS. only extends to 435 A.D., and the date 442 A.D. rests on the supposition that the supplement to the summary began on the lost leaf and included the words, quoted by Mommsen⁵ from

¹ Marcellini v. c. comitis Illyriciani chronicon multo quam antea emendatius et auctius, Lutetiae Parisiorum 1619. f. ã i, and *Opera Varia* (Parisiis 1696), tom. ii, p. 347, cited by Mommsen, *Chronica Minora*, II, p. 48.

² Op. cit. p. xii.

³ While not venturing to express any opinion on the palaeographical evidence as to the date of the MS., I would commend to the notice of palaeographical students the frequent use at the ends of lines of minuscule forms or of forms which are losing their uncial character.

⁴ p. 24.

⁵ *Chronica Minora*, II, p. 49.

Paris. 4870, and found in other MSS. descended from O: 'A Valente VI et Valentiniano iuniore usque in consulatum Eudoxii colliguntur anni LXIII, ac per hoc a xv Tiberi anno, quo dominus predicare incepit, in consulatum Eudoxii et Dioscori fiunt anni CCCCXI.' But it is clear that the supplement to Jerome's summary must at some date have stood, as it now stands in O, without these words. If we begin the supplement where it now begins at the top of f. 145 a in O, we have first of all a part down to 'CCCXCII' (l. 4) or possibly down to MCLXXV (l. 6), contributed originally by some scribe in the year 421 A.D., and then a further continuation by some scribe of the year 435 A.D. As the passage quoted above only dates from 442 A.D., the supplement to Jerome's summary as it now stands in O must, when first written, have followed immediately after Jerome's own summary. It is moreover doubtful whether the passage quoted had originally any connexion with the supplement to the summary, as found in O. If it was written in order to bring that summary down to the time of the scribe who wrote it, why was it not placed at the end of the existing supplement? If on the other hand it was originally inserted in a MS. where there was no supplement to the chronological summary, the most natural place for it would be that which it occupies in Paris. 4870, &c., at the end of Jerome's summary. There is therefore no reason to assume *a priori* that the supplement of 442 A.D. was copied into O along with the supplements of 421 A.D. and 435 A.D., and the fact that the supplement to the summary, as preserved to us, begins on a new quaternion, in a sloping and no longer in an upright hand, and with the first words of the supplement as it must have existed before the supplement of 442 A.D. was inserted, suggests that the scribe who inserted this supplement intended it to begin exactly where it does begin in our MS. Where then did the passage quoted come from? It must have been in O, because no one would have any motive for inserting it after the year 442 A.D.¹, and if it was in O it must have been on the last leaf, and, as we have seen, it appears to have been no part of the summary copied into the MS. on f. 145. Now, as we have seen above, the sloping marginalia were copied from a MS. of another family after O was completed. The presumption therefore is that the summary was copied along with them, and that it had no place in the archetype of O. The archetype of O did however contain marginalia, represented by the existing upright marginalia², and there is therefore nothing improbable in its having contained at the end an entry carrying Jerome's summary down to 442 A.D. This would explain the peculiar position of that continuation in Paris. 4870, &c. On this hypothesis 442 A.D. should probably be the date of the archetype of O, as it cannot be shown that any of the notes inserted by the scribe himself were of his own composition. The sloping marginalia ought to be the composition of a scribe who wrote in 421 or 435 A.D. They are often of a chronological character, and their author would be a likely person to add to the chronological summary at the end of the work.

The account of this MS. in the Palaeographical Society's Series regards ff. 33-81 a and 81 b-144 as the work of two different hands, and is followed in this respect by Madan in his Summary Catalogue of Western MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Vol. I, p. 441. Traube tacitly corrects this error, which is due to a failure to recognize that the distinction between large and small writing belongs to the form of the *Chronica*, and does not imply a difference of scribes.

The sloping uncial writing found in the marginalia and summary were originally regarded

¹ p. 24.

² See p. 22 note.

as somewhat later in date than the upright uncials of the text of the *Chronica*, but Mommsen and Traube regard the hands as contemporary. Thompson¹ calls attention to the presence of the cursive forms of b and d in the summary, and it is interesting to observe that the same features may be observed in the text in the cases, especially numerous towards the ends of lines, where the upright uncials degenerate into sloping uncials, cf. 'duxerit' (f. 128 a, l. 30); 'reddita' (f. 135 b, l. 27); 'nisibi' (f. 138 b, l. 25). The presence of tails, generally curling to the left, which becomes more common as the transition to minuscule writing advances, is very frequent in the sloping uncials of O, but is not uncommon in the text. Cf. 'iudaei' (f. 115 b, l. 19), and observe the letters p, q, and even m on ff. 115-119. Compare also 'habetur' (f. 70 a, l. 8). There seems therefore to be no reason for regarding the marginalia and chronological summary as the work of a different scribe from the text of the *Chronica*.

An interesting feature of O is the appearance of a cross at the top left-hand corner of each quaternion. Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson informs me that this cross, which does not appear in the Marcellinus portion of the MS. is really the XPI sign and constitutes an invocation of Christ, such as is not uncommon at the beginning of gatherings in later MSS., but is not found in any earlier than this. I have discovered a similar, but smaller sign at the beginning of two of the three quaternions of S, of which the first leaf remains. It is difficult to be sure about the last quaternion. A cruciform arrangement of an ordinary entry in sacred history is common not only in S, but in most of the early MSS. The occurrence of the sign at the beginning of each quaternion both in O and in S suggests that it may go back to Jerome. Another feature which may go back to Jerome is the distinction between Roman and Greek numerals for the signatures of the earlier and latter parts of the Chronicle respectively. As the distinction between these two parts belongs to the original form of the Chronicle, it is not improbable that the difference in the signatures is also part of the original form.

Marcellinus and a continuation were added to this MS. towards the end of the sixth century, and the last leaf or leaves of this continuation must have been lost at an early date, since their contents are omitted by a whole family of MSS. descended from O. A hand, perhaps of the sixth century, has inserted the words 'Lacaedaemonior IIII Labotes XXXVII.' on f. 53 a. From this time we have little clue to the history of the MS. till we come to the close of the Middle Ages. Several missing dates in the 'fila regnorum' have been supplied by a thirteenth-century hand. Examples of this are to be seen on ff. 69 b, 71 b, 72 b, 75 a, 88 a, 108 a. About the year 1400 what are now the first thirty-two leaves were supplied by a hand belonging apparently to the south of France. Very shortly after this date a whole mass of marginal notes was contributed by one or more south French² hands. These notes are to be found in the fifteenth-century as well as the fifth- and sixth-century parts of the MS. The hand is rather a troublesome one; but Mr. R. L. Poole of Magdalen College has kindly made a selection of the more important of these marginalia, which are printed in Appendix IV to the present volume. I had hoped to find in the authors cited some clue to the identity, or at least to the locality of the scholiast. But my researches have proved unsuccessful. I append, however, a list of the authors cited for the benefit of any scholar who may wish to pursue the inquiry further.

¹ *Greek and Latin Palaeography*, p. 197.

² So the palaeographical scholars whom I have consulted. But see p. 63, below.

1. Bede, *Chronica Maiora; Commentary on Acts; Historia Ecclesiastica.*
2. Nicolaus Trivet, *Annales ab Origine Mundi ad Christum.*
3. Augustine, *De Civitate Dei; Epistola ad Generosum.*
4. Gulielmus de Nangis, *Chronica ab Adam.*
5. Hugo de S. Victore, *De Tribus Maximis Circumstantiis Gestorum.*
6. Josephus, *Antiquities; De Bello Iudaico.*
7. Jerome, *Epistolae; Commentaries on Ezekiel and Daniel; Adversus Iovinianum; De Viris Illustribus; Apologia adversus Libros Rufini; De Situ et Nominibus.*
8. Justin.
9. Vincent of Beauvais, *Speculum Historiale.*
10. Petrus Comestor, *Historia Scholastica.*
11. Titus Livius, *Decade I.*
12. Orosius.
13. Paulus Diaconus, *Historia Romana.*
14. Jordanis, *Romana; Getica.*
15. Solinus, *Polyhistor.*
16. Sextus Rufus, *Breviarium.*
17. Cicero, *De Officiis.*
18. Valerius Maximus.
19. A. Gellius.
20. Solomon Rashi, *Commentaries on Ezekiel and Daniel.*
21. Nicholas de Lyra, *Commentaries on I Esdras, Judith, Daniel, and Esther.*
22. Isidore, *Chronicorum Epitome.*
23. Justinian, *Digest; Code.*
24. Helinandus, apparently cited from Vincent of Beauvais.
25. Tertullian, *Adversus Iudaeos*, apparently cited from Jerome and Vincent.
26. Raveñ.
27. *Prologus super Livium.*
28. Ado Viennensis, *Chronicon.*
29. Africanus.
30. Ptolemy, *Almagest.*
31. *Prohoemium Codicis Theodosiani.*
32. Egesippus, *De Excidio Urbis Hierosol.*
33. *Martyrologium.*
34. Regino Prumiensis.
35. Seneca, *Ludus.*
36. Eusebius, *Ecclesiastica Historia.*
37. Suetonius.
38. *Martyrium S. Clementis.*
39. *Liber Pontificalis.*
40. Martinus Oppaviensis, *Chronicon.*
41. Bernardus Guidonis, *Catalogus Pontificum Romanorum.*
42. Sicardus Cremonensis.
43. Deusdedit Cardinalis, *Canones.*
44. Sigibertus (?).
45. Cassiodorus, *Historia Tripartita.*
46. Roderic of Toledo, *De Rebus Hispaniae.*
47. Ambrose, *De Obitu Valentiniani Consolatio.*

Mr. Poole has verified a few of these references, and I have verified almost all the remainder. The references to Raveñ, Africanus¹, and the *Prohoemium Codicis Theodosiani* have however baffled me. With few exceptions the authors quoted are Latin, and it is probable that in all the exceptional cases a Latin version was used. There is a large preponderance of the works of mediaeval French writers and comparatively few of Italian writers among the citations, a fact which confirms the opinion that the hand is south French rather than Italian.

The references to Livy are perhaps the most striking. First among these deserves to be mentioned the notice (f. 103) of a prologue containing Jerome's date of the birth of Livy. Frigell² mentions two MSS. containing some such prologue, viz. Vaticanus Palat. 875, written about 1445 A.D. and Venetus S. Marci 362, written about 1453 A.D., both apparently written in Italy, though the latter is by a German scribe. The prologue as it appears in the Venice MS. is printed by Valentinelli, *Bibliotheca MSS. ad S. Marci Venet.* 1873, Tom. vi. p. 12; and Dr. Ehrle has kindly sent me a transcript of the prologue from the Vatican MS. Professor Walters of King's College, London, has since informed me that he has found a copy of this prologue

¹ The reference to Africanus may well have been taken from a chronological summary at the end of a MS. of the *Chronica*. Compare the summaries at the end of T.

² *Collatio codicum Livianorum*, Upsala Universitets Årsskrift, 1878, p. 11.

in a Paris MS. of Livy, and M. Omont has kindly identified the MS. and sent me a collation of its text of the prologue, with some information on the history of the MS. The Paris MS. (Lat. 5740) belongs to the fourteenth century, and, as appears from a note in the MS., was presented by Pope Clement VII. to his secretary, Jean Muret, in 1393 A.D. Another note by the same hand runs as follows: 'Dominus Iohannes Brevis Coxe,' which implies that the MS. belonged to Jean Courtecuisse, who died, as Bishop of Geneva, in 1423 A.D., but had resided in Paris up to the previous year. The following is the text of the prologue according to the Paris MS.: 'Titus Iulius actor presentis operis historiographus fuit, ut refert beatus Hieronimus in libro quem scripsit de temporibus. pataui ortus est anno ab urbe condita DCLXXXIII. anno tertio olympiadis centesime septuagesime none, eo quo anno natus est M. Messala corvinus orator eximius, qui diuo ottauiano augusto primum dein tyberio cesari adherens anno urbis DCCLXXI. olympiadis centesime nonagesime ottaue anno ultimo imperii tyberii anno tertio obiit pataui anno etatis eius septuagesimo septimo. quo anno obiit ouidius naso poeta egregius in scithia apud thomos opidum relegatus. Et hodie pataui cernitur eius saxeus tumulus in monasterio sancte iustine cum huiusmodi saxo incisis litteris. V·F· | T·LIVIVS | LIVIAE·T·F· | QVARAE·L | HALYS | CONCORDIA | LIS PATAVI | SIBI ET SVIS | OMNIBVS.' It is clear that '159' in the scholium on Jerome is an error for '179,' the date against which the scholium is entered, and which is actually given in the prologue just quoted. It is important to notice that this is not in Jerome the date of the birth of Livy, but of the Catilinarian conspiracy on which Jerome cites Livy as an authority. The prologue must have been originally written between 1360 A.D., the date of the discovery of the supposed tomb of Livy at the monastery of St. Justina (the inscription on which, still to be seen in the Salone at Padua, it reproduces almost word for word and line for line), and 1393 A.D., the date when the MS. containing it was presented to Muret. MSS. containing this prologue cannot therefore have been widely distributed by 1400 A.D., but it is important to note that the Paris MS. does not agree with the readings or the foliation of Livy as cited by our scholiast. The following readings cited from Livy are peculiar and might conceivably prove useful in identifying the MS. in question, if it has not disappeared. On f. 73 b thirty-four years are ascribed to Ancus, and on ff. 79 b, 82 b forty-seven years are assigned to Tarquinius Superbus. There are references by number to the leaves of a Livy MS. on ff. 88, 90 b.

I have also attempted an investigation of the MSS. of Trivet's *Annales ab Origine Mundi*. Five MSS. of this work are known to me to be in existence, Londinensis Reg. 13 B xvi, Paris. 4929, 16018, 16019, and Berolinensis Phill. 1846. Of these Paris. 4929 is dated 1462, and the Berlin MS. is described as belonging to the latter half of the fifteenth century, while the London MS. appears never to have been out of England. Paris. 16019 was apparently in the Sorbonne before the end of the fourteenth century, and contains no handwriting at all resembling that of the Jerome scholiast. Paris. 16018 does contain a few somewhat similar notes, and formerly contained the Rhythm of Orosius, and the Chronicle of Martinus Oppaviensis (now 16017) as well as Trivet. It was written in 1367, and bequeathed to the Sorbonne by Guillaume de Sauvarville, Canon of Rouen, in 1385. It is interesting, though, of course, not conclusive that these two MSS. of Trivet's *Annales* and a MS. of the prologue to Livy should all have been at Paris in 1400 A.D.

After the numerous apparent clues to the history of this MS., it is rather disappointing to be compelled to admit that all we know is that it was written in Italy in the fifth century, and was in France about 1400, where it was probably found by du Tillet in the sixteenth century, and so made its way to Meaux, Paris, the Hague, and Oxford.

APPENDIX I

THE PARIS MANUSCRIPTS

IN addition to the fragments of S (Lat. 6400 B) there are in the National Library at Paris three manuscripts of the *Chronica* old enough to deserve a notice in this volume. The following description is the result of notes which I took on a recent visit to Paris. Various points of detail are noticed in their proper place in my Introduction.

Q. Parisinus Lat. 4858 is written in red and black ink, and belongs to the middle of the ninth century. It contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome without any continuation, followed by a fragment of the *Quicumque vult*. According to the foliation the MS. should contain 109 leaves, but one leaf has been missed in the enumeration after f. 101 and there is a hiatus of one leaf after f. 103, so that the MS. must have originally contained 111 leaves. The pages have been prepared throughout for tabular matter by means of horizontal and perpendicular lines, and, contrary to the practice of most MSS., the number and position of the perpendicular lines vary according to the number and position of the different columns in the MS. The prefaces are written in minuscules, but the Chronicle proper begins with a very close reproduction of the form presented in O. This form is gradually modified as the work proceeds, till it becomes typical of a ninth-century MS. The first three pairs of opposite pages contain thirty lines each; the next pair contains twenty-nine, and the next two pairs again thirty; after this the number of lines to a page is for most of the first part of the Chronicle fixed at thirty-three, but afterwards varies greatly, sometimes reaching as high as thirty-eight. The writing is at first in uncials, but occasional minuscule letters appear on the first page; on the third pair of pages the greater part of one event is written continuously in minuscules; after this minuscules become more and more common; they first appear in the 'fila regnorum' on one of the sixth pair of opposite pages, and gradually replace uncials for entries in black ink both in the 'fila regnorum' and in the 'spatium historicum.' In the latter part of the Chronicle the rule is established that uncials are employed for everything in red ink, and minuscules for everything in black. At the beginning of the Chronicle there is also the same distinction between large and small writing as in A O S, and the same crowding of events as compared with the 'fila regnorum.' This distinction is maintained with very few exceptions as far as the fall of Troy. In the remainder of the first part of the Chronicle the rule is for writing to be regulated by the ruled lines, and crowding is the exception. I have not noticed the occurrence of any blank lines. There are occasional references to this MS. in Schöne's *Weltchronik des Eusebius*.

D. Colbertinus, Parisinus Lat. 4860, formerly Colbert. 240 and Regius 3730 a, was written in black ink between the years 939 and 954, according to a statement in the MS. itself. It appears to be copied from a Codex Augiensis of 840 A.D.¹ It is clear from several notices in the MS. itself that it was at Mainz in the tenth century. It contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome, the Chronicon Consulare of Prosper, the Chronicles of Cassiodorus and Jordanes, and various other chronological works. The unipaginal arrangement is maintained throughout; in the first part of the Chronicle there are no special columns for events, but events are entered against any column of dates, as in the edition of Pontacus. The Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome occupy in all forty-six leaves, and there are from forty-one to

¹ See Mommsen, *Chronica Minora*, Vol. I, p. 363, note 2.

forty-three lines on each page. There is a notice of this MS. by Mommsen in *Chronica Minora*, Vol. I, pp. 363-5.

C. Colbertinus, Parisinus Lat. 4859, formerly Colbert. 1398, apparently the Pithoeanus of Pontacus, is written in red and black ink, and belongs to the tenth century. As in T, there is no title-page. It begins with a table of contents, apparently applying to some other MS.; then come the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome without continuation, followed by the 'Ordo plenarius' as in T. At the foot of this are the words 'Continet . . . II. ccc. xcv' as in T. Then comes a summary headed 'Incipit secundum Severum' (also in this place in T). These are followed by 'cons. ordenari post opus sancti ieronimi constitutum,' and by extracts from some work, beginning with 'liber primus, cap. viii :—in huius sacri monasterii,' and ending with 'numquam accedere temptauisset.' At the end of the MS. is the signature 'P. Pithoue' (Petrus Pithoeus). The MS. is written on 156 leaves, of which the *Chronica* occupy 152. There are twenty-six lines on each page. The bipaginal arrangement common to 26-line MSS. is continued as far as A. Abr. 1968. Red ink is used (as in L) for accessions, a few events, and every tenth year in each of the 'fila regnorum.' From A. Abr. 1117 to A. Abr. 1979 uncials are used throughout; elsewhere the writing is mainly in minuscules.

APPENDIX II

LIST OF PASSAGES IN RED INK

All matter entered in this list is in red ink: everything else is in black ink.

(1) The following *fila regnorum*¹:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| ff. 33 a-45 a | Assyriorum, Sicyoniorum, Atheniensium |
| 45 b-48 a | Assyriorum, Sicyoniorum ² , Latinorum |
| 48 b-54 a | Assyriorum, Atheniensium, Lacedemoniorum ³ , Corinthiorum |
| 54 b-62 a | Assyriorum, Hebraeorum Isl ⁴ , Lacedemoniorum, Corinthiorum |
| 62 b-65 a | Medorum, Hebraeorum Isl, Lacedemoniorum, Corinthiorum |
| 65 b-67 a | Hebraeorum Iuda, Hebraeorum Isl, Latinorum, Lydorum |
| 67 b-71 a | Hebraeorum, Atheniensium ⁵ , Lydorum |
| 71 b-74 a | Hebraeorum, Lydorum |
| 74 b-80 a | Iudaeorum, Lydorum ⁶ |
| 80 b, 81 b | Iudaeorum captiuitas |
| 82 b | Romanorum |
| 87 a-90 a | Macedonum ^{7, 8, 9} |
| 91 a | Asiae |
| 91 b-92 b | Syriae, Asiae |
| 93 a-101 a | Syria ¹⁰ |
| 104 a-107 b | Alexandriae |
| 107 b ¹¹ -117 a | Iudaeorum |
| 135 b | <i>Anni persecutionis</i> |
| (2) | Olympiads ^{12, 13, 14, 15, 16} , |
| (3) | Accessions of emperors. |
| (4) | The following passages: |
| 33 b = Schöne 35d | apud hebraeos |
| 44 b, 45 a, l. 18 = post 53 a, β | troia capta, troia capta |

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ff. 46 a = 55 <i>Lat.</i> | latinis . . . tribus |
| 48 b = 57 <i>i</i> | profetabat samuhel |
| 49 b = 61 <i>b</i> | david . . . hebraeos |
| 50 b = 61 <i>c, e</i> | hebraeorum . . . asaf |
| 51 a = 61 <i>g</i> | pelasgi . . . obtinuerunt |
| 51 b, 52 a = 63 <i>in filis</i> | solomon . . . est |
| 52 b = 63 <i>c, e</i> | hebraeorum . . . sameas |
| 53 b = 65 <i>Isr.</i> | apud . . . XXII |
| 54 a = 63 <i>g</i> | tertio . . . XVIII |
| 54 b = 65 <i>Iud.</i> | <i>I alterum in XLII et iustus,</i> |
| 54 b, 55 b = 65 <i>f, 67 a</i> | hebraeorum . . . anani |
| 56 a = 67 <i>d</i> | thraces . . . obtinuerunt |
| 56 a = 67 <i>d</i> | thraces . . . obtinuerunt |
| 57 b = 69 <i>a</i> | apud . . . heliezer |
| 58 b = 69 <i>c</i> | quarto . . . XXIII |
| 58 b = 69 <i>f</i> | profetabant . . . eliseus |
| 58 b = 69 <i>g</i> | elias rapitur |
| 59 b = 69 <i>h</i> | ionadab . . . habetur |
| 59 b = 71 <i>c</i> | hebraeorum . . . occiditur |
| 60 a = 71 <i>b</i> | quinti . . . XXV |
| 60 b <i>bis</i> = 71 <i>g</i> | elisseus . . . moritur |
| 62 a = 73 <i>d</i> | VII . . . obtinuerunt |
| 63 b = 75 <i>f</i> | profetabant . . . ionas |
| 64 b = 79 <i>Tit.</i> | olympias prima |
| 64 b = 79 <i>β</i> | secundum . . . uictor |
| 65 a = 77 <i>d</i> | aegyptii . . . optinuerunt |
| 65 a = 77 <i>Lyd.</i> | lydorum . . . XXXVI |

¹ The headings are always black.

² On f. 47 b (= Schöne 57 *Sic.*) 'reges . . . sunt' is black.

³ On f. 53 a (= Schöne 63 *Lac.*) 'lacaedaemoniorum . . . XXXVII' is black.

⁴ On f. 60 b (= Schöne 71 *Isr.*) the last I in XVII is black.

⁵ On f. 70 b (= Schöne 85 *Ath.*) 'athenis . . . princi' is black.

⁶ On f. 75 a (= Schöne 89 *Lyd.*) 'XXXVI . . . XV' is inserted in black by a later hand.

⁷ On f. 87 a (= Schöne 109 *Mac.*) 'XI, XII' are black.

⁸ On f. 87 b (= Schöne 111 *Mac.*) 'post quem' before 'pausanias' is black.

⁹ On f. 88 b (= Schöne 113 *Mac.*) 'post quem' before 'ptolomaeus' is black.

¹⁰ On f. 96 a (= Schöne 125 *Syr.*) 'XII' is inserted in black by a later hand.

¹¹ Red ink is used for the Jewish column as soon as the Alexandrine column ceases.

¹² 'XIX olimpiad', 'XX olimpiad' (f. 69 b), 'XXIX olimp' (f. 71 b), 'XXX olimp' (f. 72 b), 'XLVII olimpiad' (f. 76 b), 'CLXII olimp' (f. 99 b), 'CXCII olimpiad' (f. 108 a), are inserted in black by a later hand.

¹³ On f. 80 b the last I in the figures LXII, LXIII, LXVIII is black.

¹⁴ On f. 94 b 'olimpiad' 138' is written in black by a later hand over 'CXXXVIII' in red.

¹⁵ On f. 131 b the last I in 'CCLXII' is black.

¹⁶ On f. 135 a CCLXXI is written in black by a later hand over an entry in red ink erased. On f. 135 b Ol. 272 has apparently been entered in black and subsequently erased. On f. 136 a 'CCLXXIV' is written in black by a later hand over 'CCLXXVIII olymp' in red ink erased. On f. 141 a CCLXXXVIII is inserted in black by a later hand.

ff. 65 a = 79 <i>Tit.</i>	olympias prima	ff. 90 b = 115 <i>Pers.</i>	alexander
65 a = 79 <i>e</i>	primam olimpiadem	90 b = 115 <i>y</i>	lydiam
65 b = 79 <i>c</i>	profetabant . . . supra	91 a = 117 <i>e</i>	iudaeorum . . . onias
65 b = 79 <i>f</i>	profetabant . . . oded	92 a = 117 <i>v</i>	iudaeorum pontifex
66 b = 81 <i>Tit.</i>	prima . . . israhel	• 92 a = 119 <i>g</i>	iudaeorum pontifex
67 a = 81 <i>n</i>	mare . . . XVII	92 b = 119 <i>in fil.</i>	demetrius . . . tradidit
69 a = 83 <i>m</i>	mare . . . cares	95 a = 125 <i>a</i>	iudaeorum
70 a = <i>post</i> 85 <i>Aeg.</i> 12	post quem	97 b = 127 <i>d</i>	romani . . . perse
72 a = 87 <i>c</i>	post . . . LXVIII	101 b = 133 <i>o</i>	huc . . . cessit
73 b = 89 <i>b</i>	hebraeorum . . . habetur	104 a = 137 <i>o</i>	gaius . . . caesar
73 b = 89 <i>i</i>	hieremias . . . orsus	109 b = 145 <i>r</i>	ihs . . . nascitur
73 b = 89 <i>m</i>	olda . . . profetabat	109 b = 145 <i>t</i>	colliguntur . . . XV
74 b = 89 <i>s</i>	profetabant . . . hieremias	111 b = 149 <i>e</i>	DXLVIII
75 b = 91 <i>h</i>	anno . . . ioacim	111 b = 149 <i>e</i>	MLX
75 b = 91 <i>n</i>	in . . . habentur	111 b = 149 <i>e</i>	MDXXXVIII
76 b = 93 <i>a</i>	profetabant . . . baruc	111 b = 149 <i>e</i>	̅I̅XLIII
76 b = 93 <i>δ</i>	iudaea . . . capitur	111 b = 149 <i>e</i>	DCCCCXLII
76 b = 93 <i>β</i>	nabuchodonosor . . .	111 b = 149 <i>e</i>	̅I̅CCXLII
	CCCCXLII	111 b = 149 <i>g</i>	̅i̅hs . . . salutarem
76 b = 93 <i>Iud.</i>	hebraeorum . . . hierusalem	111 b = 149 <i>h</i>	̅i̅hs . . . suos
77 b = 95 <i>a</i>	in . . . daniel	111 b = 149 <i>i</i>	̅i̅hs . . . prophetias
78 b = 95 <i>Med.</i>	cyrus regnavit . . . medorum	112 b = 149 <i>k</i>	ex . . . obpresserint
78 b = 95 <i>q</i>	cyrus . . . homi	113 b = 153 <i>f</i>	petrus . . . primus antio
79 b = 97 <i>a</i>	profetabant . . . filius	116 a = 157 <i>m</i>	petrus . . . paulus
80 b = 99 <i>m</i>	apud . . . maximus	116 b = 157 <i>q</i>	post . . . XI
80 b = 99 <i>p</i>	profetabant . . . malachias	117 a = 159 <i>in fil.</i>	XLII
81 b = 99 <i>a</i>	secundo . . . IIII	117 a = 159 <i>in fil.</i>	CCXXXVII
81 b = 99 <i>γ</i>	in qua	117 a = 159 <i>in fil.</i>	DXC
82 a = 99 <i>δ</i>	clemens . . . clementis	117 a = 159 <i>in fil.</i>	MCH
82 b = 101 <i>b</i>	templum . . . zacharia	125 b = 173 <i>n</i>	antoninus suum
82 b = 101 <i>e</i>	XVII . . . xerxis	135 a = 189 <i>d</i>	XVIII . . . sunt
84 b = 105 <i>d</i>	ea . . . mardocae	135 a = 189 <i>Tit.</i>	persecutionis . . .
85 b = 107 <i>d</i>	neemias . . . minister	136 b = 191 <i>in fil.</i>	huc . . . subiecimus
86 a = 107 <i>s</i>	neemiam . . . hierusa	137 a = 192 <i>m</i>	constans
88 a = 111 <i>Aeg.</i>	posquem	138 a = 193 <i>f</i>	constantinus
89 b = 115 <i>i</i>	iudaeorum . . . maximus	140 b = 195 <i>i</i>	antonius monachus
90 a = 115 <i>q</i>	alexander . . . , babylonem	143 a = 197 <i>e</i>	gratianus
	inter	144 b = 198 <i>k</i>	ualentinianus

APPENDIX III

TEXT OF PASSAGES NOT CLEARLY LEGIBLE IN MANUSCRIPT OR COLLOTYPE

f. 33 a l. 4, 5	...lybia epafi fili (us <i>erasum</i>) ae filius ...		
4 marg.	busiristyrannus crudeliter hospites necans		
20 marg.	europam postquam ei iuppiter mixtus est	79 b 28 marg.	latumias carceres compedes catenas exilium metalla excogitabat
	uxorem habuit asterius cretensium rex		tarquinius superbus ob uiolatam a filio
	ex quo genuit minoem radamanthum		lucretiam regno pulsus
	et sarpedonem	80 a 28 marg.	anacreon lyricus poeta cognoscitur
b 4 marg.	pontificatum suscipit finees	b 16 marg.	aggaeus zacharias et malachias profetae tempore tarquinii superbi fuerunt
35 a 25 marg.	fabula raptus proserpinae et orci	81 a 8 marg.	pythagoras philosophus clarus habetur qui post annos CCLXII ab urbe condita fuit
43 b 5, 6	assyriorum XXVI tautanes XXXII	b 4 marg.	ideo secundus annus bis scribitur quia unus annus in magorum fratrum septem menses computantur
44 a 5	apri calidonii et maleagri fabula		
46 a 17	mychenis post necem aegisti	83 b 1	tionem urbis
48 a 9 marg.	regnasse dicit	21	filius darii XX
49 a Tit.	primus corinthiorum rex : aegyptiorum	84 a 27 marg.	xippae termiae
58 b 29 marg.	elias rapitur tempore acrippae siluii regis	b 30 marg.	magister eorum qui
	latinorum qui undecimus ab aenea	85 b 10 marg.	consulibus eiectis facti
	regnauit	86 a 10 marg.	romae rursus consules creati
62 a 23 marg.	sardanapallus tarsum et anchialos con-	19 marg.	democritus empedocles zeno parmenides ceterique philosophi
	didit	22 marg.	hippocrates medicus post CCCX añ
63 b 22 marg.	mater remi et romuli uirgo uestalis electa	90 a 9	imperium hostes pugna
	uiua defossa est infantes iuxta ripam	91 a 8	redactis plurimos captiuorum in aegyptum transtulit iudaeorum pontifex maximus
	fluminis faustulus repertos uxori aecae	b 3	maccabaeorum
	laretinae alendos tradit quae pulchri-	93 b 24	cartaginienses XC romanorum naues in sicilia capiunt metallo consule in fugam uerso
	tudine quaestum faciens lupa appellata	29	macedonum imperio recedentibus
	est unde etiam nunc lupanaria	94 a 13 marg.	iosephus a ptolomaeo dux iudaeae con-
25	filia eius adimendi		stituitur
30	ram uiua defossa	95 b 14 marg.	thera insula subito emersit
64 a 12 marg.	fidon argius mensuras et pondera primus	96 a 12 marg.	eumenes eumenia in fryga condidit
	inuenit	23	cum ab antiocho per legatos hannibal reposceretur cui se a scipione uictus sociauerat ad prusiam regem bithyniae transfugit quem cum rursus per flaminium etiam ab eo senatus repeteret et tradendus
67 b 28 marg.	hoc in primis anni romuli gestum est sed	23 marg.	hannibal ueneno se interficit qui etiam apud libyssam bithyniae sepultus est
	quia pagina uacabat hic scriptum	b 25	stadius caecilius
68 b 28 marg.	añ uno quod tempus interregnum dictum	97 b 15 marg.	romani perse interfecto macedonas et illyrios et galatas liberos esse iusserunt galatas liberos (beros <i>erasum</i>)
	est	16	P. terentius comoediarum scribtor liber-
73 b 30 marg.	olda mulier profetes	98 a 15 marg.	tate donatus in arcadia moritur
75 b 9 marg.	nabuchodonosor rex chaldaeorum capto		
	ioacim rege hierosolymae etiam uasa		
	templi in babyloniam transtulit eo		
	tempore quo tarquinius priscus romanis		
	regnabat		
2, 6, 9,	XVIII, XVIII, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII,		
10, 11, 16, 17	XXIII		
75 b 9	profetabant hieremias baruc <i>minio erasum</i>		
17	MCCCCX		
18 marg.	daniel ananias azarias tempore tar-		
	quinii prisci fuerunt in babylone pro-		
	phetantes		
76 b 22 marg.	regnauit regno medorum extraneus		
79 b 16 marg.	tarquinius superbus uincla taureas fustes		

98 a 20	andriam antequam edilibus uenderet caecilio multum se miranti legit	107 b 25 <i>marg.</i>	qui uoluntate
23	iudas aduersum demetrii duces inito proelio occiditur tribus annis ponti- ficato gesto	108 b 5	et patras deductae
26	aristarcus grammaticus agnoscitur	109 a 14	plurima conciderunt
27	dux iudaeorum ionatha frater iudae baccide duce demetrii iudaea expulso pontificatum suscipit	18 <i>marg.</i>	marcellus tullius tiro ciceronis libertus prima notas
b 28 <i>marg.</i>	ān LVI alii tm antiquiorem eam dicunt CXVI	29 <i>marg.</i>	contra iudaeos
29	XV <i>corr.</i> XXXV	b 27	1 (<i>post triumpharat</i>) <i>erasum</i>
99 a 13	<i>inter lineas manu marginali</i> rum inter- ficit	110 b 18 <i>marg.</i>	oboedius in exilio moritur et iuxta tomos sepelitur
101 a 20	romanos testamento	26	hyrcania
22	seleucus ab antiocho filio cyziceni uiu(us) e)xuritur	27	fenestella historiarum scribtor
24	titus lucretius poeta nascitur qui postea amatorio poculo in furorem uersus cum aliquot libros per interualla insaniae conscripsisset quos postea cicero emun- dauit propria se manu interfecit anno aetatis XLIII	112 a 10	noctem (noctem <i>erasum</i>) uersus ut stellae in caelo uisae sint terraeque motus in bithyniae nicenae urbis multas
b 22	cicero sic refert memoria teneo pueris nobis (prim)um latinae docere coepisse plotium quendam	11 <i>marg.</i>	terrae motu facto in bithynia aedes pluri- mae nicae ruerunt
102 b 15 <i>marg.</i>	uergilius nasgitur minor ciceronem ān XXXV pompeio et crasso consulibus	15	huius rei quod saluator isto anno passus sit euangelium praebet iohannis in quo scribitur post XV an tiberii caesaris tribum (<i>corr.</i> tribus) annis dominum praedicasse iosephus etiam uernaculus iudaeorum scribtor circa
18	M. porcius casto (<i>corr.</i> cato) stoicus philosophus agnoscitur	28	pilatus praeses secreto noctis imagines caesaris in templo statuerit et haec prima seditionis
18 <i>marg.</i>	marcus pomcius (<i>corr.</i> porcius) cato stoicus	b 28	dogmate ad tiberium referente tiberius rettulit ad
103 a 28 <i>marg.</i>	titus liuius historiarum scribtor pataui nascitur	113 b 3	petronio praefecto
b 30	diodorus sícul (clarus <i>erasum</i>) graece scri	9 <i>marg.</i>	caesaris et arae consecratae sunt
104 a 25 <i>marg.</i>	prohibitae mulieres lecticis et margaritis uti quae (nec uiros <i>erasum</i>) nec uiros nec liberos haberent et minores essent ān XLV	27	interpres petri aegypto et alexandriae Xpm adnuntiat
30 <i>marg.</i>	antonius mensem quintilem iulium dici decernit	29	primus antiochia episcopus ordinatur euodius
<i>ibid.</i>	G. iulius caesar in curia idibus martiis occiditur et fasces dolabella suscipit	114 a 29 <i>marg.</i>	palaemon grammaticus interrogatus quid inter stillam et guttam esset ait gutta stat stilla cadit
105 b 7 <i>marg.</i>	minor cicerone ān XXI	115 b 15 <i>marg.</i>	nero ut similitudinem troiae ardentis
10 <i>marg.</i>	herodes alienigena regnauit iudaeis ān XXXVII	116 a 17 <i>marg.</i>	musonius et plutarchus philosophi insignes habentur
30	medio transactis	26 <i>marg.</i>	uespasianus iudaeam uastat athuc magi- ster militiae
107 b 10 <i>marg.</i>	sibi monarchia	117 a 11	publici (ci <i>manu marginali</i>)
16 <i>marg.</i>	pilades pantomimus chorum primus et fistulam inuenit cum ueteres ipsi et saltarent	b 27 <i>marg.</i>	titus cum nihil uno die praestitisset dixit amici diem perdididi
		118 a 11	romanae ecclesiae secundus constitur episcopus clemens ann XII
		119 b 7 <i>marg.</i>	apostolus iohannes exilio solutus efesi habitaui
		24 <i>marg.</i>	iohannes apostolus . . . passionem domini LXVI
		120 a 1	traianus de dacis et scythis triumphauit

- 120 a 2 *marg.* traianus omnes prouincias superat et ctesifontem et babyloniam occupat
- 25 *marg.* plinius secundus sub traiano fuit
- 121 b 19 *marg.* nicomedia sub hadriano ruit et nicaeae plurima tunc euersa sunt
- 27 *marg.* athenienses ab hadriano imperatore leges petentes accipiunt
- 122 a 13 *marg.* quadratus discipulus apost' et aristides filosofus
- 28 *marg.* augusta appellata est uxor hadriani secunda post dometiani uxorem
- b 29 *marg.* basilides alexandriam haeresim gnosticorum excitat
- 123 a 28 *marg.* ualentinus et cerdo magister marcionis sub hadriano romam uenerunt
- 126 a 24 *marg.* commodus mense septembrio nomine suo appellauit qui etiam commodianas thermas aedificauit
- 127 b 14 *marg.* thermae antiochiae aedificatae sunt
- 28 *marg.* et CCLI antiochenae urbis
- 128 a 24 *marg.* caracalla se rogauerit
- 129 b 13 *marg.* iudicio exercitus imperauit
- 130 a 20 *marg.* filippus macedoniae ciuitatem filippus suo nomine aedificauit
- 29 inferiore budaliae
- b 25 *marg.* nouatus presb'
- 131 a 26 *marg.* ualerianus imp ut persecutionem indixit a sapore rege persarum captus usque ad senectutem ei seruit
- 29 *marg.* sapor rex persarum usque cappadociam uastat
- b 17 *marg.* odenatus decurio palmyrenus persas ita agresti manu uastauit ut ad ctesifonte castra poneret
- 132 a 26 dux cognomento francus cuius familia hodie apud antiochiam perseuerat
- b 15 constantinopolim et (et *manu marginali*)
- 19 quo apud
- 133 a 10 exercitus nouam
- 11 est condere
- b 3 cadaueris
- 134 a 16 *marg.* inseri cum
- 17 priuatu habitu
- 22 *marg.* diocletianus alexandriam quae achillaeo duce romana ditione recesserat octabo obsidionis mense cepit
- 135 a 1 *marg.* terrae motu sub diocletiano facto tyrii et sidonae multa opera innumerabiles populos ruina sua obpresserunt
- 11 *marg.* diocletianus nicomediae maximianus mediolani purpuram deposuerunt
- 136 a 13 *marg.* arrius presbyter alexandri episcopi alexandrinae eccl. pulsus ab eo haesim instituit
- 136 a 17 *marg.* CCCXVIII synodus ap nicaeam propter arrianos facta XVII añ imperii constantini
- 23 *marg.* licinius post imperium thessalonicae priuatus occiditur
- 29 interficitur
- b 14 *marg.* hellenopolim quae ante drepana uocabatur constantinus martyris luciani matris suae nomine nuncupauit
- 20 *marg.* constantinus uxorem suam faustam occidit
- 25 *marg.* episcopi apud antiochiam arrianorum
- 137 a 3 tempora non
- b 14 *marg.* constantinus ab eusebio nicomedensi episcopo baptizatus in arrianum dogma declinat
- 138 b 11 *marg.* sapor rex persarum christianos persequitur
- 140 a 25 donatus a quo supra donatianos in africa dici memorauimus carthagine
- 141 a 4 *marg.* andreae
- 8 *marg.* nicomedia funditus euersa
- 16 *marg.* synodus arimino et seleucia
- 24 *marg.* constantinopolitanae urbi
- 26 *marg.* hilarius libro pro se constantio ap constantinopolim porrecto ad gallias redit
- 27 constantinopolim pellitur
- b 7 presbyteros qui
- 11 *marg.* gallia per hilarium ab arrianorum fide reuocata est
- 24 *marg.* corgonium dicit de germanicia et cymatium de gabata
- 26 athanasi ab arrianis
- 142 a 21 forte hostium equite conto ilia perfossus interiit
- 143 b 28 prouincias quas regebat quam a barbaris uastarentur erasit
- 144 a 7 descenderunt
- b 9 ualens lege data monachos militare iussit nolentes fustibus interimet
- 145 a 18 II secunda persecutio a dometiano fratre titi qui nonus regnauit orta est anno imperii eius XIII a quo etiam iohannes euangelista in insula quae pathmos appellatur relegatus apocalypsim uidit
- 22 III tertia persecutio facta est a traiano qui XI regnauit añ imp eius X
- 25 qui XVII regnauit
- 27 regnauit primus
- 28 electus inconsulto senatus añ
- 30 añ imperii eius primo

APPENDIX IV

SCHOLIA

f. 2 c *Ad tranquillo*] Suetonius Tranquillus.

f. 3 B *Ad Quadregesimo secundo*] vel 41.

f. 4 D *Ad secundum minorem*] ac'

Ad anni quingenti quadraginta octo] Immo sunt 440 anni.

In marg. infer.] isti duodecim superfluunt et solum fuerunt quingenti Nam eusebius errauit errauit [*sic*] attribuendo amon regi iuda 12. annos qui solum duobus regnauit errat etiam in iosia filio suo de vno anno et in ioachat de vno ut ibi probat beda¹. Et istos duos annos subtrahit de parte sequenti que debet habere .440 annos

f. 5 B *Ad sexta decima potestas*] thebanorum ut in c. precedenti et statim tangit

f. 5 b *Ad Anni M.dcccc.l.*] immo solum .1946.

f. 36 *In angulo super. marg.*] dinastia secundum treuet² dicit potestas eligendi regem uel imperatorem que potestas aliquo tempore erat in vna ciuitate quandoque in alia secundum quod efficiebantur maiores nec erat in hoc certum tempus ordinatum dicit autem quod egipcii post xviii. dinastiam que erat diapolitanorum ceperunt vi suo imperatore primusque de suis regnauit super eos sethus annis 55.

Sub Primus sethus] durauit annis nouemdecim hec dinastia.

f. 37 *Super Tro*] troi

Post Confingitur] id. Augus. de ci. dei li. xviii. c. 13.

f. 41 *Super Ipsiphyile*] ipsiphile

f. 41 b *Ad abimelech*] non fuit rex super totum israel sed solum super sichimitas secundum W³.

Super thola] in samre

Post xxii] treuet⁴ dicit quod uero xxiii vt patet iudic. x. c. et reprihendit Guillelmum Sancti Dionisii⁵ cuius cronicam in sequentibus ex hoc dicit deficere continue in anno uno.

f. 43 b *Ad Hebreorum*] vide iudicum xii. c.

f. 44 *Super maleagri*] meleagri.

Post troia capitur] W⁶ dicit anno 15. id recitat [?] triuet⁷ super anno 2796 tamen in pugnat ex eo quod anno .7. post troie capt[iuitatem] scribitur regnasse michenis egistus secundum ipsum eusebium

f. 44 b *Super hebraeorum*] hic deficient .x. anni quibus ante labdon iudicauit israel agilon ut patet iud. c. xii. secundum Bedam⁸ / tamen eusebius non super hec ponit minus de tempore ab exitu de egipto ad edificacionem templi salomonis.

Ad aealon] zabulonites

Super labdon] de efraym

Ad Troia capta] scilicet labdon fortasse alia manu.

sicut dicit treuet⁹ beda hic ponens troie capt[iuitatem] non ponderauit quod eusebius obmisit .x. annos iudicature achilon quos ipse beda ponit secundum hebreos et quod non concordauit cum eo in annis iosue. Caue quod eusebius

¹ Chronica maiora, 133, 139.

² Nicolai Triuet Annales ab origine mundi ad Christum, sub anno 1949 (Codex Londinensis Reg. 13 B xvi).

³ Gulielmi de Nan-gis Chronica ab Adam, ad annum 2820 (Codex Londinensis Reg. 13 B iv).

⁴ op. cit. 2722.

⁵ Gulielmum de Nangis 2823.

⁶ op. cit. 2868.

⁷ op. cit. 2786.

⁸ Chron. mai. 67.

⁹ op. cit. 2805.

¹ *Post* 480 saltem uno minus *deletum*.

² Potius 962. Chron. mai. 76.

³ op. cit. 2828.

⁴ Chron. mai. 75.

⁵ Hugonis de S. Victore De Tribus Maximis Circumstantiis Gestorum Liber (Codex Cheltenhamensis 12200, f. 103).

⁶ Antiq. x. 8, § 4.

⁷ ibid. vi. 14, § 9.

⁸ ibid. 13, § 5.

⁹ Hoc reperire non potui.

¹⁰ Hieron. epist. lxxii. 4.

¹¹ Potius 28, op. cit. 2928.

¹² Hoc de *Epheso* narrat, ii. 4, § 15.

¹³ Sc. carthaginem.

¹⁴ Chron. mai. 86.

¹⁵ Haec verba addita sunt fortasse alia manu.

¹⁶ op. cit. 2986.

¹⁷ ibid.

¹⁸ Chron. mai. 91.

¹⁹ Item Cod. Paris.

14872, f. 55 b.

²⁰ Vincentii Bellovacensis Speculum Historiale, ii. 66.

bene ponit annos 480¹ ab exitu de egipto usque ad edificacionem templi Salomonis

f. 46 *Post* clxxviii] duravit

Sub regnavit aeneas] Idem Aug. de ci. lib. 18. c. 19.

f. 47 *Post* descensus] vide etiam anno xx. regni saul.

f. 47 b *Ad* dcccclxii] Augustinus xiii. libro [c. 19 *supra lineam insertum*] de ci. dei dicit 959. beda 972.²

Super carni] quia ydolis carnem offerebant

f. 48 *Super* siluius] qui et postumus

Ad xxviii] nichol. triuet³ per errorem dicit hic 39 sed primum ponit beda⁴ et hugo⁵

f. 48 b *Ad* saul xl] idem Augustinus de ci. libro 18. c. 20. et ita habetur actuum xiii. iosephus dat samueli .15 et sauli 20 iose. libro .10⁶ vbi agit quantum regnatum sit apud iudeos dicit saul regnasse 20. annis et tamen si bene uideatur communiter sibi in ceterum libro 6 in fine⁷ dicit saul regnasse cum samuele 18. annos et post eius mortem duos idem etiam posuerat prius⁸ de samuele et quod ante saul rexerat post heli 12. al. 15 annis

f. 49 b *Ad* Codrus]—et quia in hoc facta est gelus translacio ideo fit etiam denominacio anniuersalis ab eo per W⁹ post eusebium

Ad ann xl] idem augustinus de ci. libro 18. [c.] 20 [?]

f. 50 *Super* erystheus] rex lacedemoniorum

f. 50 b *Ad* dccccl] hoc anno dauid cepit iherusalem

f. 51 *Super* codrus] rex atheniensis

f. 51 b *Ad* Solomon filius dauid xl] xii. annorum tantum erat cum regnare cepit patre uiuente ut uult ieronimus in epistola ad uitalem presbiterum¹⁰ et dicit triuet quod fuit inunctus anno 39¹¹ regni dauid

f. 52 *Post* troianum bellum ann cxliii] iustinus libro .1.¹² ponit eam¹³ longe prius conditam ab amazonibus

Ad egressus israelis] quintus annus erat solum incohatus sed uide quia Beda¹⁴ ponit solum annos 480 nec c ix libri regum habet opositum clare quia quod ibi dicitur de quarto anno refertur ad annos regni salomonis ut ibi satis patet in principio capituli et in fine. Et nota quod secundum veritatem hebraicam. ultra annos hic enumeratos per eusebium sunt addendi .x. pro iudice aylone quem ipse transiit et tunc ab ingressu terre promisse usque ad edificacionem templi essent .ix. iubilea precise [sed hec esset contra sex¹⁵].

f. 52 b *Ad* laosthenes] consecracio templi

f. 54 *Ad* clxxviii] alii scribunt 177

f. 54 b *Ad* Asa] Nota quod iste cepit regnare anno xx. regni ieroboam ut legitur iii reg. c. xv.

f. 55 *Super* atys] alius frater vocatus est capis secundum triuet¹⁶

Ad xxiii] triuet¹⁷ ponit 23 sed primum ponunt beda¹⁸ et hugo¹⁹ et v. [?] 19²⁰ unde ipse triue[t] addit annum unum post agripe 40 annos

f. 55 b *Ad* Nabad] iste incepit regnare anno secundo asa regis iuda ut 3 reg. 15 et ibi sequitur quod fuit mortuus nabad isto capitulo ante asa.

Ad ioed] alias ioel

Baas iiii] iiii *linea perscripta deletum, et supra additum est* xxiii annis et cepit regnare anno 1^o regis asa ut scribitur iii. reg. 15

f. 55 b *Ad xl]* Hic deficit annus unus

f. 56 *Sub capis]* hic condidit capuam

[*Dehinc excerpta tantum praebebimus.*]

f. 56 b *Ad Ambri]* Comestor dicit .iii. reg' articulo 34¹ contencionem et diuisionem populi ante regnum istius de qua habetur iii. reg. xvi. durasse per tres annos et iō dicitur regnasse . . .

¹ cap. 33 (ed. 1503).

Ad xxxiiii] legitur .iii. reg. xvi. hoc anno cepisse regnum achab. sed ut scribit comestor articulo 34² hic est uicium scriptoris sed pro p^o vide expresse iii. reg. c. ult^o.

² cap. 33.

f. 57 b *Ad Achab]* iosephus libro viii dicit eum regnasse annis xx. et mensibus .ii.³ et ita recitat comestor articulo 35.⁴ et ita uidetur uerius quia cepit regnare anno 38. asa et filius eius ochozias anno 17. iosaphat ut etiam dicit comestor in fine 4. regum⁵ et vide quod scripsi infra in ochozia / tene textum

³ Potius annis xxii. Antiq. viii. 13, § 1.

⁴ cap. 34.

⁵ cap. 47.

Ad Abdias] Inc. aug' de ci. libro 18. c. 44.

f. 58 *Ad tiberinus]* ab hoc fluuius dictus est qui prius ambula dicebatur uel albula

f. 58 b *Ad ioram]* . . . sed uerius uidetur quod solum tribus ut concurat mors eius et ocosie de quo sequitur

f. 59 b *Ad ui]* beda⁶ ponit solum ui [idem legitur ii para. 22⁷] et idem uidetur⁸ ponere comestor⁹ nisi ponatur anno incerto pro completo sed eusebius sequitur lxx. ut dicit beda et accedit 4 reg. xi sed patet quod solum 6.

⁶ Chron. mai. 108.

⁷ *Supra lineam addita.*

⁸ uic'.

⁹ loc. cit.

¹⁰ i. 3. 9.

f. 60 b *Ad aremulus]* titus liuius¹⁰ et orosius hunc uocant Romulum.¹¹ sed eutropius¹² beda¹³ et comestor¹⁴ dicunt ut eusebius

¹¹ Potius Aremulum

Orosius, i. 20. 5.

¹² Potius Paulus in Historia Romana, p. 7, 22, ed. Droysen.

¹³ Chron. mai. 110.

¹⁴ iv. reg. cap. 17.

¹⁵ op. cit. 3145.

¹⁶ Beda, Chron. mai.

115, re ipsa ponit 1240.

¹⁷ Rom. 49.

¹⁸ i. 19, ed. Zange-meister (1889).

¹⁹ ii. 2.

²⁰ op. cit. 3153.

f. 62 b *Post supputantur mccc]* triuet¹⁵ secundum bedam¹⁶ ponit 1448. / iordanis¹⁷ tenet cum eusebio et ponit reges 36. sed beda computat tempus usque ad cirum . . . triuet dicit quod assirii perdidierunt hic monarchiam sed multos reges habuerunt orosius li. 2. c. 17¹⁸ dicit quod regnum assiriorum prius ad medos transiit ut hic postea ad scithas caldeosque et rursus ad medos uaria sorte | clarius uero dicit libro 5 c. ii.¹⁹ quod uicto sardanapalo potestas babilonie fuit apud medos sed [aliter postea *inter lineas scriptum*] proprietates apud caldeos . . .

f. 63 *Ad macedonum primus rex]* uide aug. de ci. dei libro xii. c. xi.

Ad calcem] secundum triuet²⁰ macedonia olim dicebatur emachion et ciuitas principalis edessa quam iste crebrius uocauit egeam et populum egeadas secundum iustinum lib. vii.²¹

²¹ cap. 1.

f. 63 b *Sub ionas]* W²² dicit ioel de tribu ruben

²² op. cit. 3264.

Ad zacharias] comestor²³ tangit hic quod necesse est regnum uacasse post ieroboam xxiii. annis uel istum regnasse tantundem.

²³ iv. reg. cap. 47.

²⁴ Pauli Hist. Rom.

Ad quae cum septimo] idem eutropius²⁴ sed triuet²⁵ dicit quarto

p. 7, 30.

²⁵ op. cit. 3181.

f. 64 *Ad siluius]* W²⁶ dicit quod regnauit annis 44 / et dicit quod fratrem suum primogenitum expulit regno idem beda²⁷ et eutropius²⁸

²⁶ op. cit. 3268.

²⁷ Chron. mai. 117.

²⁸ Pauli Hist. Rom.

Ad xliii] triuet²⁹ probat [. . .³⁰] quod solum xxii. . . .

p. 7, 29.

²⁹ op. cit. 3178.

³⁰ Verbum haud

satisfaciarum aut rasura.

³¹ Hieron. epist.

xviii. 1.

³² Solini Polyhist.

cap. 2, p. 5 (ed. 1543).

f. 64 b *Ad pueri cum adoleuissent]* iero in quadam expositione super .6. alis seraphim³¹ dicit quod Romulus natus est anno quo mortuus est osias rex iuda ut aparere debet ex hiis que in hoc libro scripsit.

In marg.] nota quod solinus³²

f. 64 b *Ad posuit*] uero primo fuisse hunc ludum olim actum sed postea intermissum ponunt actores secundum triuet

¹ op. cit. 3181.

Ad calcem] potius uidetur secundum triuet¹ quod prima olimpias processit per 15 annos cum secundum bedam et martirologium commune christus natus sit anno 1^o olimpiadis 193 et faciunt annos 771 / nec mireris quod eusebius ponit christum natum olimpiade 194 quia ipse addit annos regis amon ut alibi patet.

Et infra, alia manu] Numerus olimpiadum eusebii uel Ieronimi uidetur clare conuenire ei quod legitur .2. maca. .4. c.² item quod ipse ponit hic de africano et super anno dominice passionis

² 2 Macc. iv. 18?

³ op. cit. 3283.

⁴ Potius xlii, Speculum Historiale, i. 97 (ed. Venet. 1591).

⁵ lib. i, ad Ez. iv. 4 seqq.

f. 65 *Ad Boccoris xliiii*] W.³ et Vinc[entius]⁴ dicunt xlii

f. 65 b *Post transtulit*] Iero. libro p^o super ezechielem. ⁵ incipit hic illos 390 annos . . . liberati iudei per istoriam libri hester . . . propter quod ipsemet iero. in fine dicit ibidem uideri potius incipiendum a tempore manaem regis israel . . .

f. 66 b *Supra*] Isaie. 8. c. legitur quod adhuc lxv. anni et non esset cap[tus] siue damascus et c. quia inferri posset ad tempus inter finem regni assiriorum et principium romanorum ut declarat orosius lib. 2.⁶ licet non all[egat] ysaia

⁶ cap. 2.

⁷ cap. 2, p. 4.

⁸ op. cit. 3200.

⁹ cap. 2, p. 5.

Post condita] et est xi kal maii secundum solinum⁷ et n. triuet⁸

Ad idem] solinus⁹ ponit hec fuisse . . .

Ad alcmeon ii] ab hinc non fuerunt apud athenienses reges ad uitam sed per 10, annos tantum secundum W.¹⁰ et habebant hic se pagani¹¹ [?]

¹⁰ op. cit. 3311.

¹¹ pagm.^u (?)

¹² op. cit. 3318.

¹³ loc. cit.

Ad an ccl] W¹² dicit 240

Ad calcem] Iero in p^o super eze.¹³ dicit hanc captiuitatem per salmanasar fuisse factam anno .vi. ezechie regis iuda ut sacra regum narrat istoria .s. iiii. regum .xviii. sed de alia precedenti legitur iiii. regum .xv.

¹⁴ cap. 4, § 1.

¹⁵ *Hic adnotatur alia manu* In alio libro est 414 sed potius debet, &c.

¹⁶ Atramento minus nigro parum lucide scriptum. Eutropius, i. 1 habet 394, Paulus autem 419.

¹⁷ Solini Polyhist. cap. 2, p. 5.

¹⁸ De Civitate Dei, xviii. 22.

¹⁹ Chron. mai. 125.

²⁰ loc. cit.

²¹ loc. cit.

²² op. cit. 3322.

²³ ibid. 3336.

²⁴ Sexti Rufi Breviarium 2.

²⁵ loc. cit.

²⁶ iii. 9, § 38.

²⁷ Valerium Maximum vi. 3, ext. 1.

²⁸ loc. cit.

²⁹ Chron. mai. 133.

³⁰ Antiq. x. 4, § 1.

³¹ Hist. i. 19, § 4.

f. 67 *in capite*] Nota quod de tempore condicionis urbis uarie scribunt istoriographi nam orosius li. ii. ¹⁴ scribit eam conditam olimpiade vi. scilicet post euersionem troie anno 404.¹⁵ / eutropius secu[ndus] concordat in olimpiade set a troia dicit annum 429¹⁶ Solinus dicit anno 433 incipiente olimpiade .7.¹⁷ Euseb[io] concordant augustinus¹⁸ et beda¹⁹ sed triuet²⁰ dicit se mirari de beda qui non sequitur 70. sed hebraicam ueritatem secundum quam urbis condicio attribuenda est octauo anno ioachan qui secundum eum tercius olimpiadis quinte et ab euersione troie 427.

Alia manu] nota quod solinus²¹ uidetur pre ceteris examinasse quia . . .

f. 68 *Ad sibylla*] et dicit W²² quod ista fuit prophetisa sublimior . . .

Post capitur] et per 80 annos eis subdita secundum W²³

f. 68 b *Ad calcem*] . . . et idem festus²⁴ et solinus²⁵

f. 71 *Ad Gyges*] de hoc dicit tullius de officiis²⁶ quod habuit annulum inuisibilitatis

f. 72 *Ad archilochus*] huius libros secundum ualerium²⁷ ex urbe sua lacedemonii iusserunt exportari ne inficeret iuuenum mores.

f. 72 b *Ad secundum hebraeos*] et hanc sequitur iero. super ezechiel libro i.²⁸ idem beda²⁹ et iose.³⁰ et tex. iiii regum c. 21 et triuet

Ad fraortes] hic secundum orosium libro primo³¹ semper pugnavit contra asirios et persas

³² vi. 5, ext. 3.

f. 73 *Ad celebratur*] hic secundum ualerium³² adulteranti filio oculum unum eruit reliqu[um] sibi ut satisfaceret legi, &c.

f. 73 b *Ad iosias xxxii]* secundum io. regnavit 32¹ ut recitat beda² et triuet li. iiii.³ habet libri regum et parali ponunt solum de 31. [*super lin.* idem ponit beda] et iere. dicens esse 23. annos a .xiii regni iosie usque ad quartum filii eius et tunc cepisse regnare nabug' . . .

Ad ancus] hic condidit hostiam ciuitatem. Et dicit festus quod regnavit 34. annis⁴ solinus dicit idem titus liuius et dicit solinus quod obiit olimpiade 40⁵

f. 74 b *Ad priscus xxxviii]* festus dicit 38⁶ solinus⁷ dicit 37 et titus liuius⁸ 38

Ad miraculum] immo esset impossibile nisi eusebius addidisset iosie unum annum ex quo dederat tot annos amon et alios superflue in ioachim ubi dicit beda⁹

f. 75 *Ad panetios]* istoriam ponit agellius noctium atticarum¹⁰

f. 75 b *Supra]* ab anno quarto ioachim computat scriptura regnum nabug' [iere. 25] quia ex eo non solum caldeis et iudeis sed etiam asiriis egipciis moabitis aliisque gentibus innumeris dominari cepit secundum triuet . . .

Ad reuertitur] in ii. esdr. c. i legitur . . . magr in istoriam iiii regum articulo 48¹¹ dixit quod uoluit eum ducere babilonem sed postea remisit eum in iherusalem retentis obsidibus et nobilibus pueris sicut Daniel et socios . . . [?] uero rediens in iherusalem occidit eum . . .

f. 76 *Ad alyattes xlviii]* melius dicunt 24¹² secundum N. triuet et male quia erauit in tempore capcionis babilonis

f. 76 b *Supra]* Beda¹³ ponit solum annos a fundacione templi 430 Roa[?] quia ut supra uisum est eusebius sequendo lxx dat xii annos amon qui solum [?] debet habere ii . . .

f. 77 b *Ad mccccxxx]* hoc anno nabug' optinuit siriam inferiorem et egyptum et iudeos qui transfugerant misit in babilonem ideo quidem hic incipiunt computare annos 70. transmigracionis secundum triuet¹⁴ et hic interfectus est ieremias secundum uin[cencium]¹⁵ sed contra facit finis libri iere.

Ad ann. ix Iudaeorum] hic moritur nabug' magnus et succedit alius nabug' secundum uincencium in spec. li. 3.¹⁶ c. 117 et idem W. in cronico fran.¹⁷

Ad mccccxl] iosephus li. x.¹⁸ ubi ponit istoriam macabeorum scribit daniel . . .

Ad ann. xliii Iudaeorum] hic cadit uisio eze. que ponitur xl. c. et dicit Rab[binus] Salōn in principio eze. quod hic annus fuit iubileus¹⁹ ideo dicit tex[tus] xl. c. in exordio anni antonomasice scilicet iubilei

Ad ann. xlviii Iudaeorum] Iste est annus 30. transmigracionis . . . istud scribitur in alio libro super anno xii. captiuitatis secundum uinc[encium] in spe. li. 3.²⁰ cap. 117 dicit nabug' obiisse . . .

f. 78 b *In capite]* Orosius de orimesta mundi li. 2. c. 2²¹ dicit quod babilon fuit capta per cirum . . .

Ad ann. xxvi Iudaeorum] . . . io. c. 52 in fi.²² . . . io. li. x.²³ . . . c. 1. baruc . . .

In marg.] dicit orosius li. 1. cap. 17²⁴ . . .

Ad Cyrus annis xxx] Magister Nichol. de lira²⁵ recitat opinionem rabi salomonis et hebr' . . .

ut etiam Nichol. . . .

f. 79 *Ad Croesus xu.]* iustinus²⁶ et orosius² scribunt hunc cresum . . .

f. 79 b *In capite]* triuet²⁸ recitat cirum . . . et sic uocatur in istoria iudith

Ad romanorum vii] sol[inus]²⁹ dicit 25. festus dicit 34. titus liuius dicit 47³⁰ [?] paulus in istoria longobardorum³¹ dicit tempore tarquinii Cirum liberasse iudeos.

¹ Potius 31, Antiq. x. 5, § 1.

² Chron. mai. 139.

³ op. cit. 3339.

⁴ Potius 24, Sexti Rufi Breviarium 2; item Solinus cap. 2, p. 5, Livius i. 35. 1.

⁵ Potius 41, Solinus loc. cit.

⁶ Potius 37, Sexti Rufi Breviarium 2.

⁷ cap. 2, p. 5.

⁸ i. 40. 1.

⁹ Chron. mai. 139.

¹⁰ AuliGelliiNoctes Atticae xiii. 28.

¹¹ Comestor iv. reg. c. p. 39.

¹² Potius 35, op. cit. 3354.

¹³ Chron. mai. 142.

¹⁴ op. cit. 3368.

¹⁵ Vinc. Bellovac. Spec. Hist. ii. 114.

¹⁶ Li. 2, in ed. Venet. 1591.

¹⁷ op. cit. 3483.

¹⁸ cap. 7.

¹⁹ Ita, teste Arturo Cowley, rab. Salomo Rashi in comment. in Ezech. i. 2, p. 511 (ed. 1713).

²⁰ Li. 2, in ed. Venet. 1591.

²¹ Hist. ii. 2, § 9.

²² Iosephi Antiq. x.

11, § 2.

²³ ibidem.

²⁴ i. 19, § 10.

²⁵ Ad i Esdrae i. 1, tom. I. 330 b (ed. Mentelin).

²⁶ vii. 1, § 3.

²⁷ ii. 6, § 12.

²⁸ op. cit. 3412.

²⁹ cap. 2, p. 5.

³⁰ Sextus Rufus, 2, et Livius, i. 60. 3, habent 25.

³¹ Pauli Historia Romana, p. 14, 1.

- ¹ Danielis capp. 17, 18.
- ² Antiq. xi. 2, § 2.
- ³ Chron. mai. 153.
- ⁴ Vide Chron. min. 119, in Mommsen, Chron. Min. Vol. II.
- ⁵ Ad Iudith iv. 2, tom I. 354.
- ⁶ v. 25, tom. II. 195 b.
- ⁷ v. 5, tom. II. 191.
- ⁸ Potius xi. 2, tom. II. 198.
- ⁹ cap. i. 1, tom. I. 360.
- ¹⁰ v. 6, tom. I. 332.
- ¹¹ Ad Dan. xi. 2, p. 786.
- ¹² cap. 2, § 1 seq.
- ¹³ Livius, i. 60. 3, habet 25.
- ¹⁴ Chron. mai. 152.
- ¹⁵ Eutropius in breviario ab urbe condita, p. 14. 11 (ed. Droysen), habet 24. Item Paulus in loc.
- ¹⁶ ii. 4, § 13.
- ¹⁷ loc. cit.
- ¹⁸ cap. 15, ed. Dom-bart (1877).
- ¹⁹ Vide supra ad 64b.
- ²⁰ Dig. i. tit. ii. § 20.
- ²¹ Chron. mai. 164.
- ²² Antiq. xi. 5, 6.
- ²³ op. cit. 3604.
- ²⁴ Hieronymus in Dan. ix. 24.
- ²⁵ Hieron. adv. Iovin. i. 42, p. 309.
- ²⁶ Dig. i. tit. xi.
- ²⁷ Chron. mai. 177.
- ²⁸ op. cit. 3542.
- ²⁹ Guilielmus de Nangis, 3652.
- ³⁰ op. cit. 3545.
- ³¹ Hieron. op. cit. i. 44, p. 311.
- ³² v. 8, § 14.
- ³³ Hieron. epist. lii. p. 256 (de *Isocrate*).
- ³⁴ cap. 40, § 1.
- ³⁵ v. 54, § 5.
- ³⁶ Erasum.
- ³⁷ cap. 2, § 3?
- ³⁸ op. cit. 3673.
- ³⁹ op. cit. 3675.
- ⁴⁰ cap. I, § 1.
- ⁴¹ op. cit. 3680.
- f. 79 b *Ad uicesimum annum ciri*] comestor super esdram art. v. et vi.¹ dicit de anno tercio ciri . . .
- f. 80 b *Ad cambyses* uiui] iosephus libro xi antiquit[atum²] ponit . . . beda³ concordat cum eusebio ysidorus⁴ tacet
- Ad historia conscribitur*] sed ut dicit nicholaus de lira⁵ non est verisimile iudeos tantum fuisse au[er]sos . . . sed magister in istoriis ad hec bene respondet
- Ad fratres*] Magister nicholaus de lira super Daniel c. ix.⁶ et uiui.⁷ et xii.⁸ et plenius super hester⁹ et super iii. c. esdre¹⁰ dicit post cambisem . . . et in hoc sequitur opinionem rabi sal[omonis]¹¹ et hebreorum . . . iosephus libro xi¹²
- f. 82 b *Ad an. ii*] bis computat istum annum propter uii menses magorum qui precesserunt ita continetur in alio libro
- Ad cxxl*] ergo ista rubrica male situata hic quia defecerunt .x. anni Ideo titus liuius dicebat tarquinium regnasse 47 annis¹³ sed beda¹⁴ et eutropius¹⁵ dicunt cum eusebio de 35.
- Super ut quibusdam*] hanc orosius¹⁶ sed titus liuius¹⁷ 244.
- Ad xu lapidem*] aug. de ci. libro 3. c. 14. in fi.¹⁸ dicit
- Ad cxxliii*] hec uarietas occurrit quia uarie incipiunt olimpiades ut declarat N. triuet¹⁹ uel propter iiiii [?] añ regni enee.
- f. 83 *Ad discedit*] et creauerunt tribunos plebis ut ff de origine iuris l. ii. § hiisdem²⁰
- f. 83 b *Ad Xerxes*] hic aduersus grecos . . . secundum Bedam²¹
- f. 84 b *Ad Ezr s de hester*] iosephus²² qui hec ponit dicit . . .
- Ad perdiccas xxuiii*] tamen infra non dat sibi nisi 27. Guillelmus²³ uero dat sibi 28
- f. 85 b *Ad xx persarum*] africanus ut recitat iero. super 9. c. danielis²⁴ ponit hunc annum 20 artaxersis fore secundum olimp. 83.
- f. 86 *Ad hippocrates*] ypocras
- f. 86 b *Ad plato nascitur*] ex uirgine et apolline secundum quosdam ut recitat iero. libro primo contra iouinianum²⁵ / De platone habes ff de nundinis l. ii.²⁶
- Ad nothus an xuiii*] hic notat beda²⁷ . . .
- f. 87 *Ad amarteus saites*] triuet²⁸ ponit hec anno desolacionis iherusalem. Et ea eciam satis concordat cronica fran[corum]²⁹ et triuet . . .
- Ad xciii olymp.*] Macedon³⁰ xiii regnauit orestes secundum N. triuet³⁰
- f. 87 b [*Citantur Triuetus* (op. cit. 3548), *Hieronymus* libro primo super Ezechiel, *Nicholas* super Daniel c. ix., *W (bis)*.]
- Ad farnabazus*] hec tradit iero. in libro contra iouianum³¹ sed iustinus³² dicit eum combustum in cubiculo
- Ad socrates*] obiit autem etatis sue anno 99 secundum iero. in epistola ad nepo-[cianum] que incipit petis a me³³
- f. 88 *In capite*] sed titus liuius prima decade libro 5³⁴ scribit hec sub anno ab urbe condita .360. sed postea in fine libri eiusdem dicit hec fuisse anno 365. ab urbe condita³⁵ / sed [proximo?³⁶] contra hec facit ipse libro 6. fol. 2.³⁷
- Ad bellum famosum*] dicit W³⁸ quod pestilencia amiserunt totum exercitum . . .
- Ad galli . . . romam inuaserunt*] duce gallorum brennio qui erat frater regis britannie maioris sed in gallia manebat / huius exercitus pars se collocauit ingalacia secundum W.³⁹ *Sequitur alia ut uidetur manu*: orosius libro 3 in principio⁴⁰ scribit hec super anno ab urbe condita 364.
- Ad magno terrae motu*] hec ponit W⁴¹ super anno artaxersis 22

- f. 88 b *Ad cii olymp.]* W¹ scribit post alexandrum regnasse perdiccam 4. annis et post perdiccam dicit philippum . . .
Ad dionysius] mortem dionisii seu interfeccionem scribit W² super anno 18 artaxersis
Ad aristoteles] hec scribit W³ super anno 33 artaxersis
- f. 89 *Ad alexander . . . nascitur]* hec scribit W⁴ super anno 10 ochi et dicit quod fuit tunc per 25 dies tempestas et cum tunc neptanabus rex egipti non esset exul non uidetur uera historia quod genuerit al[e]xandrum
- f. 89 b *Ad cuiiii olymp.]* anno ab urbe condita 409. sed in tito liuio prima decade libro 7.⁵ uidetur dici de anno 400
cx olymp.] idem iero. super daniel . et idem helinandus sed ysodorus⁷ uocat eum xersem tertullianus⁸ argū . . . secundum triuet⁹
Ad sunt ciuium clx milia] arma ferencium cum socii Romanorum ab eis defecissent W¹⁰
Ad construit] iosephus libro xi c. 7¹¹ . . .
- f. 90 *Ad mallius torquatus]* uide titum liuium libro. 8. prime decadis¹² *Et ita fere inferius*¹³ *ad alexandria . . . condita*
Ad alexandria . . . condita] et macedoniam capta egipto esse constituit . . . secundum N. triuet¹⁴
- f. 90 b . . . secundum aug. de ciuit. dei libro xii c. xi . . . sed triuet ponit¹⁵ . . . et concordat eusebium et bedam¹⁶ et vinc[encium]¹⁷
de alexandro tangit titus liuius prima decade libro uiui. post principium sed ualde 1. ar[ticulo] fol. 62.¹⁸ et libro 9 fol. 73¹⁹
- f. 91 *theofrastus]* hunc dicit W²⁰ successisse aristotili apud achademiam . . . secundum W. qui dicit bellum samnitum durasse per 49²¹ annos
ad x alexandrinorum] lisimachia in tracia condita est secundum W.²²
- f. 92 *ad xxii macedonum]* hec scribit W.²³ super anno 24 ptolomei septem secundum W.²⁴
- f. 92 b ut W.²⁵ . . .
secundum bedam²⁶ . . .
triuet²⁷ attribuit . . .
hos obicit W²⁸
- f. 93 hec ponit W.²⁹ . . .
- f. 94 iste secundum bedam³⁰ . . .
anno ab urbe condita 507. tiberis inundans rome maxima dampna dedit secundum Rauē
- f. 94 b hec scribit triuet³¹
de morte huius habetur in secundo machabeorum.
- f. 95 hic phtolomeus secundum bedam³² . . . hec autem attribuit triuet³³ . . .
- f. 96 W³⁴ scribit 10000
hec attribuit triuet³⁵
titus liuius
- f. 96 b hec attribuit triuet³⁶
hunc obmisit ysodorus ethmiol. [?] quinto [?]³⁷
scacius [*i.e. statius*]
quidam mediolanensem ferunt mortuus est | al. qui ad mediolanense ferunt

¹ op. cit. 3692, 3696.² op. cit. 3676.³ op. cit. 3691.⁴ op. cit. 3708.⁵ cap. 33, § 6.⁶ vii. 5, p. 665.⁷ Chron. min. 126.⁸ Adv. Iudaeos,

cap. 8, p. 614.

⁹ op. cit. 3614.¹⁰ op. cit. 3725.¹¹ Antiq. xi. 7, § 4.¹² cap. 7.¹³ ibid. cap. 24, § 1.¹⁴ op. cit. 3622.¹⁵ op. cit. 3624.¹⁶ Chron. mai. 198.¹⁷ Spec. Hist. iv. 38.¹⁸ viii. 3. 7.¹⁹ capp. 17-19.²⁰ op. cit. 3744.²¹ Potius 59, op. cit.

3746.

²² op. cit. 3750.²³ op. cit. 3764.²⁴ op. cit. 3776.²⁵ ibid. (!).²⁶ Chron. mai. 219.²⁷ op. cit. 3672.²⁸ op. cit. 3783.²⁹ op. cit. 3792.³⁰ Chron. mai. 220.³¹ op. cit. 3726.³² Chron. mai. 226.³³ op. cit. 3752.³⁴ Hic desunt 8 folia de codice Londinensi.³⁵ op. cit. 3758.³⁶ op. cit. 3774.³⁷ Habet in Chron. min. 141.

- ¹ op. cit. 3778.
² op. cit. 3780.
³ op. cit. 3786.
⁴ Vincentii Speculum Historiale, v. 66.
⁵ loc. cit.
⁶ 1 Mac. cap. 6.
⁷ xxxiv. 3, § 6.
⁸ op. cit. 3793.
⁹ ibid.
¹⁰ Chron. mai. 226.
¹¹ loc. cit.
¹² op. cit. 3811.
¹³ Chron. mai. 232.
¹⁴ loc. cit.
¹⁵ Petr. Comestor. Hist. scol., Macab. c. xiv.
¹⁶ op. cit. 3927.
¹⁷ op. cit. 3824.
¹⁸ 2 Mac. cap. 3.
¹⁹ cap. 10.
²⁰ 2 Mac. cap. 3.
²¹ Chron. mai. 238.
²² Chron. mai. 240.
²³ op. cit. 3850.
²⁴ Potius 27, Chron. mai. 241.
²⁵ Codex Londinensis (3878) 38 habet.
²⁶ cap. 10.
²⁷ cap. 16.
²⁸ op. cit. 3855.
²⁹ cap. 16.
³⁰ Vide Lib. xl. cap. 1.
³¹ op. cit. 3861.
³² op. cit. 3972.
³³ Hugonis de S. Victore, De Tribus Maximis C. G. Liber (Codex Cheltenhamensis 12200, f. 102 b).
³⁴ op. cit. 3865.
³⁵ op. cit. 3878.
³⁶ op. cit. 3887.
³⁷ Antiq. xiv. 4 (?)
³⁸ Sic in prologo super Livium codex Vaticanus Palat. 875.
³⁹ op. cit. 3903.
⁴⁰ Chron. min. 153.
⁴¹ Chron. mai. 254.
⁴² Potius 541, op. cit. 3906.
⁴³ Comestor, 2 Mac. cap. 16.
⁴⁴ Chron. mai. 259.
⁴⁵ Chron. min. 155.
⁴⁶ Antiq. xiv. 11, § 1.
⁴⁷ Adonis Viennensis Chronicon, ad A. M. 4784 (P. 72, Migne).
⁴⁸ op. cit. 3910.
- f. 97 triuet¹ dicit hunc antiochum. . . Ergo secundum triuet . . . hoc anno secundum mentem .N. triuet² . . .
. . . quia beda erravit . . . ut patet iose. libro 13 c. 6 . . .
f. 97 b idolum ponitur . . . secundum triuet³
cliii] in alio libro est 154
in spe. [?] libro 6. c. cc.⁴ scribitur hoc super anno 8 antiochi
nichol. triuet⁵ scribit eusebium collocasse . . .
. . . secundum comestorem⁶ licet iustinus aliter dicat⁷
Nichol. triuet⁸ dicit . . .
Id. N. triuet⁹ . . . et probat per librum machabeorum
f. 98 beda¹⁰ ponit . . .
nichol. triuet dicit . . .
N. triuet scribit¹¹ . . . et dicit triuet . . .
f. 99 . . . secundum triuet¹²
. . . unde quia beda¹³ ponit . . . et ita etiam uult eusebius ut patet infra . . . triuet¹⁴
dicit quod ionathas . . .
Simon adsumitur] hoc scribitur in alio eusebio post [. . . ?] euergetis
f. 99 b in hist. schol. ubi de macabeis. art. xv.¹⁵ dicitur filius sed primum cum eusebio
ponit W¹⁶
. . . secundum triuet¹⁷ post comestorem.¹⁸ et iosep. li. 20 antiq. c. ultimo¹⁹
in historia scol.²⁰ dicitur quod pactus est cum iohanne qui et hircanus dictus est
f. 100 **soter xuii]** beda²¹ scribit etiam xuii
f. 100 b idem scribit beda²² et tamen si computes precedentes omnes annos inuenies secundum
hanc cronicam annos 486. et certe N triuet²³ asserit hunc regnasse . . .
alexander xxuii] beda dicit 26.²⁴ et triuet dicit 28.²⁵ sed iosephus libro 20. antiq. c.
ultimo²⁶ dicit de 27. annis
f. 101 istoriam ponit orosius libro quinto²⁷
istud secundum hoc fuit per .101. annos ante christi nat' utroque computato. sed
N triuet²⁸ ponit fuisse duo prelia et duos marii consulatus et all[egat] orosium
libro .5.²⁹
f. 101 b **philippus]** de isto nil dicit iustinus³⁰ unde et triuet³¹ dicit . . .
anno secundo sequente secundum W.³² et Hugo³³ dat sibi .2. annos.
hoc dicit triuet³⁴
f. 102 **alexandra]** cepit anno 505 a desolacione iherusalem secundum N. triuet³⁵ . . .
f. 103 hoc ascribit triuet³⁶ . . . iosephus libro .15. c.³⁷ et eus. [?] . . .
Iero. de epi. ut habetur in prologo super titum liuium dicit hoc anno natum titum
liuium scilicet anno 3 olimp. 159³⁸
f. 103 b **Ol. clxxxi 4]** floruit eciam circa hec tempora titus liuius istoricus secundum triuet³⁹
et patet supra.
cleopatra xxii] isidorus⁴⁰ dicit duobus . . . sed beda⁴¹ scribit ut eusebius
f. 104 optime concordat hic in tempore triuet dicens eum imperasse anno ab euersa
iherusalem 542⁴².
magister⁴³ in istoriis ponit eum imperasse annis tribus mensibus vii sed beda⁴⁴
et ysodorus⁴⁵ concordant cum isto.
idem iosephus⁴⁶ idem odo⁴⁷
f. 104 b Nichol. triuet⁴⁸ dicit quod antonius . . .

- f. 104 *b* africanus¹ solus dicit eum imperasse solum 55 annis et dominum iesum natum in anno eius 40.
cepit imperare secundum orosium libro 6. c. 16² anno ab urbe condita 710. et sic sequitur eusebium.
- f. 105 *b* triuet³ scribit herodem fuisse consecratum . . . secundum triuet⁴ et allegat hugonem floriacensem⁵ . . .
beda⁶ scribit regnum herodis . . .
- f. 106 *b* *Ol. 187 cleopatra*] hoc debet scribi in sequenti pagina super anno 22 . . . beda⁷ ponit hec sub anno 16. augusti et idem dicit triuet⁸ . . .
quidam ab hoc loco] ut pthol[omeus] dig[...?] 3. c. 8⁹. uide quia eusebius statim premisit . . . cum ptolom[eus] qui est antiquior . . . [*uix legi potest.*]
- f. 107 *b* hoc dicit triuet¹⁰ . . .
- f. 108 triuet¹¹ dicit sub anno 24 augusti herodem edificasse . . .
hoc anno herodes magnifice templum domini decorauit secundum com[estorem]¹² et triuet¹³ sed iosephus libro xv. antiquitatum c. xi. dicit . . .
istoria scol[astica]¹⁴ ponit . . .
hoc anno concepta est beata uirgo secundum triuet¹⁵ . . .
- f. 108 *b* hoc anno augustus appellatur pontifex maximus a senatu secundum triuet¹⁶
- f. 109 *b* N. triuet¹⁷ scribit augustum reclausisse . . . per triuet' . . .
Et in prohemio codicis theodosiani expresse scribitur christum natum anno xi. augusti beda ponit hoc anno 42¹⁸ augusti
- f. 110 *b* . . . et iustinus li. 2. c. 4. dicit . . .
- f. 111 **pilatus procurator**] quidam ponunt hic de ymaginibus allatis in iherusalem cum signis militaribus et totum hoc uidetur fuisse sub anno xii. tiberii secundum comestorem¹⁹ articulo 28. et sic et 142.²⁰ et beda²¹
- f. 111 *b* istoria scolastica²² ponit xix annos . . . in v. etimologiarum²³
- f. 113 egisippus libro ii. c. ix.²⁴ dicit . . .
hec iero. recitans super dañ²⁵ epitomen tertulliani de ebdomadibus . . .
- f. 113 *b* cathedra sc̃i p. apud antiochiam celebratur 8 kal. marcii et feria cathedre Romane scribitur in martirologio 15 kal. febr.²⁶
egisippus libro 2.²⁷ ponit solum xiii annos.
Regin²⁸ scribit 7. menses . . .
Iero. de illustribus uiris in principio²⁹ scribit . . .
- f. 114 *b* beda in actibus apostolorum in principio³⁰ dicit . . .
claudius moritur] idem sen[eca] in tragedia quam de eius obitu fecit ubi dicit quod obiit 3. idus octobr' inter sextam et nonam³¹ horam.
- f. 115 Egisippus libro 4.³² dicit . . .
. . . secundum Ier. de illustribus uiris. c. 5.
. . . secundum Iero. de illustribus uiris.³³
- f. 115 *b* . . . secundum Iero. de illustribus uiris. c. 8.
- f. 116 biennio ante martirium petri et pauli secundum Iero. de illustribus uiris c. 12.
anno 35.³⁴ secundum Iero. de illustribus uiris c. 5.
- f. 116 *b* post mens. viii. et dies xxviii imperii sui ut recitat b. Ier. [?] post tertullianum super Daniel³⁵ . . . et idem uult iosephus de bello iudaico libro 6³⁶ [?]
- f. 117 Iero. in epistola ad ebidiā que est 52 questione ix.³⁷ dicit quod christus orante pro iudeis . . .

¹ Hoc apud fragmenta Africani nusquam inueni.

² Oros. vi. 18.

³ op. cit. 3917.

⁴ op. cit. 3926.

⁵ Hugonis Floriacensis 'Chronicon,' ed. Rottendorff, p. 39.

⁶ Chron. mai. 262.

⁷ Chron. mai. 268.

⁸ op. cit. 3925.

⁹ Almagest. iii. 8.

¹⁰ op. cit. 3930.

¹¹ op. cit. 3934.

¹² 2 Mac. cap. 25.

¹³ op. cit. 3935.

¹⁴ loc. cit.

¹⁵ op. cit. 3937.

¹⁶ op. cit. 3944.

¹⁷ op. cit. 3951.

¹⁸ Potius 47, Chron. mai. 269.

¹⁹ In Historia Evangelica.

²⁰ cap. 138 (ed.

1503).

²¹ Chron. mai. 271.

²² Act. Apost. cap. 1.

²³ Isidori Chron. min. 161 (?).

²⁴ Egesippi De excidio urbis Hierosol. libro ii. c. v. (Migne, Patrologia Latina, xv. 2042).

²⁵ ix. 24, p. 694.

²⁶ Sic in Martyrologio Hieronymiano, Acta Sanctorum, Novembris Tom. II. i, pp. [10], [24].

²⁷ cap. 6.

²⁸ Regino Prumiensis col. 17 B (Migne).

²⁹ cap. 1.

³⁰ 940 A (Migne).

³¹ Potius septimam, Ludus ii. 3.

³² cap. 20.

³³ cap. 2.

³⁴ Potius 37, Hieron. in loc.

³⁵ ix. 24, p. 694.

³⁶ Potius iv. 11, § 4.

³⁷ Hieron. epist. cxx. 8, § 2.

¹ Eusebii Historia Ecclesiastica.

² ibid. c. v, § 5.

³ Titus 11.

⁴ Romana 264.

⁵ Epist. liii. 2.

⁶ op. cit. ad A. D.

81. ⁷ Potius 13 et 15.

⁸ cap. 31.

⁹ op. cit. 84.

¹⁰ vii. 23, § 2. Item Paulus.

¹¹ op. cit. 94.

¹² ibid.

¹³ Potius c. 18, § 4.

¹⁴ Potius 20.

¹⁵ Orosius vii. 11 habet 846.

¹⁶ Potius 8, Chron. mai. 304.

¹⁷ Adonis Viennensis Chronicon, ad A.D.

99, p. 81.

¹⁸ Chron. mai. 306.

¹⁹ Potius 68, Hieron.

op. cit. 9.

²⁰ op. cit. 103.

²¹ op. cit. 102.

²² Martyrium S. Clementis, cap. 18 et seq., Migne, Patr. Graeca, II, col. 627, &c.

²³ viii. 3, § 1. Item Paulus.

²⁴ ibid. § 2.

²⁵ ibid.

²⁶ op. cit. 111.

²⁷ op. cit. 115.

²⁸ op. cit. 116.

²⁹ Potius II, op. cit. 120.

³⁰ op. cit. 121.

³¹ op. cit. 129.

³² op. cit. 130.

³³ op. cit. 144.

³⁴ Ita in libro Pontificali codices C³ E^{1,6} (ed. Mommsen in loc.).

³⁵ Martini Oppavensis Chronicon, ed. Weiland, p. 411, l. 33.

³⁶ Bernardi Guidonis Catalogus Pontificum Romanorum, Spicilegium Romanum Tom. V, p. 20.

³⁷ Potius decimo (ed. 1591).

³⁸ col. 461B (Migne).

³⁹ op. cit. 194.

f. 117 hoc fuit anno secundo uestasiani ut in ec[clesiastica] istor[ia]¹ li. 3. c. 5. et hic scribit eusebius . . .

libro 3. ecclesiastice .c. liii. ² [?] dicitur quod tricies centena . . .

f. 117 b titus] hic etiam dictus est Elius ut dicit infra in fine opni [?] adriani et diebus 20 secundum suetonium ³

iordanis ⁴ scribit quod titus etiam dictus est uestasianus

f. 118 augustinus in epistola ad generosum ⁵ ponit summos pontifices . . .

clemens corr. in cletus] de regione uico patricii W. ⁶

hunc uocat eusebius anacletum libro .3. ecl. istor. c. decimo et 12. ⁷ et ita debet etiam hic scribi secundum aliud exemplar

Egisippus libro .4. ⁸ dicit domicianum . . .

f. 118 b pantheon quod nunc est sancte marie et omnium martirum christi secundum W. ⁹ idem eutropius ¹⁰ Guillelmus scribit hoc super anno domini 90. . .

f. 119 Guillelmus ¹¹ scribit super anno 12. domiciani . . .

Et hic dicit Guillelmus ¹² . . .

hireneus in quinto contra hereses et recitatur in tercio libro ecl. istor. c. 16. ¹³ dicunt hanc persecucionem fuisse in xv. anno domiciani Item c. 18. ¹⁴ post egisippum et tertullianum scribitur . . .

f. 119 b Nota quod iero. de illustribus uiris c. 9. dicit

anno ab urbe condita 847 quamuis eutropius dicat 850 secundum orosium li. 7. ¹⁵

et diebus 5 [?] ¹⁶ secundum bedam uel diebus viii secundum odonem ¹⁷

diebus xu. secundum bedam ¹⁸

hunc annum qui est 70 ¹⁹ a passione christi ponit Iero. de illustribus uiris pro obitu

b. iohannis. idem W. ²⁰ dicens eum obiisse annorum 99.

Guillelmus ²¹ ponit hic anacletum ex athenis

in legenda sancti clementis ²² dicitur quod traianus . . . Iero. de uiris illustribus c. 15 dicit clementem obiisse . . .

f. 120 armeniam . . . recepit secundum eutropium ²³ . . . secundum eu. ²⁴

et ibi tres prouincias tenuit secundum eutropium ²⁵

anno xi. traiani secundum Iero. de illustribus uiris c. 16

f. 120 b Guillelmus ²⁶ scribit hic euaristum . . .

hoc scribit W. ²⁷ super anno 16. traiani

f. 121 hoc de iudeis scribit W. ²⁸ super anno 17.

f. 121 b hoc scribit W. super anno 17. ²⁹ adriani

W. ³⁰ ponit hic alexandrum

f. 122 sub hoc anno xi. ponit W. ³¹ sextum papam

pater] eo quod rempublicam iustissimis legibus ordinauit secundum W. ³²

[Dehinc ea tantum praebebitur quae aut ad scriptores nondum citatos referunt aut aliquid memoria dignum continent.]

f. 122 b iudei xv. scribit hoc super anno 17 legitur [?] etiam in alio eusebio

f. 123 b in hoc pio redit W ³³ ad concordiam de tempore summorum pontificum

alii scribunt annis xi. mens. liii. diebus xxi. secundum damasum ³⁴ et marcium. ³⁵

f. 124 secundum guid[onem] ³⁶ post alios qui ponunt post clementem anacletum . . .

f. 125 b Ol. ccxxxix] hoc tempore uiuebat adhuc egisippus ut in prima parte speculi libro

undecimo ³⁷ c. 112. Et idem iero. de illustribus uiris c. 22. . . .

f. 127 sicardus cremonensis ³⁸ scribit hunc iulianum inperasse. Et W ³⁹ dicit mens. 7.

- f. 127 . . . beda dicit xuii. in suo primo libro istorie ecl. britonum c. v.
- f. 127 *b* mortuo [*deletum*] seuero inperauit antonius caracalla filius eius aliquot annis ut patet x. de of. proconsul. l. obseruare et l. solent¹
Ol. ccxlv] in alio exemplari deficiunt anni *scriptum super* annis [. . . (*erasum*)] xuiii secundum eusebium libro sexto c. 18.² guido³ uero scribit annis ix. mensibus vi. diebus x. uincencius in spec. iii l⁴ ponit de eo.
- f. 129 *b* martinus scribit addendo mens. xi. diebus xi.⁵
- f. 130 . . . concordat paulus post eutropium⁶ . . .
- f. 130 *b* Iero in epistola pamachio et oceano que incipit schedule quas misistis⁷ . . . anastasi pape cui super illa materia Rufinus scripsit⁸
. . . deusdedit cardinalis libro 21 [?] capitulo 125⁹. scribit de hiis sub anno domini 244
- f. 131 *Ol.* cclx] hic debuit scribi de sexto papa xxiii. qui secundum guid¹⁰ sedit annis ix. . .
- f. 132 de isto habes C. in quibus causis in integrum re non est necessaria li. ii.¹¹
- f. 132 *b* anatolius laudicensis episcopus scripsit de racione paschali ciclos . . . et secundum hoc uidetur error in libro isto de duobus annis
- f. 134 et tamen constancius pater constantini fuit christianus ut patet in l. ii. C. de epi. et cli.¹²
iordanus¹³ scribit quod unusquisque principum istorum 4. . .
- f. 134 *b* Sigibertus in istoria sua et recitatur in istoria fran[corum]¹⁴ . . .
- f. 136 . . . iordanus in istoria gothorum¹⁵ . . .
licinius] sed triperita libro 3^o in fine¹⁶ dicit eum baptizatum cum mors instaret non tamen hoc anno sed anno 21 const. uel circa [?] ut uult gui¹⁷ sed secundum ysod. anno 17 const.¹⁸
- f. 136 *b* . . . ut tangit iero. in prologo libri interpretacionum hebraicarum¹⁹
- f. 137 nota quia communes cronici quos sequitur guido²⁰ scribunt iulium papam cepisse sedem anno domini 340^o
constantinus] et hic dedit romam beato siluestro et cetera que habentur in decretis²¹ in istoria triperita libro v. cap. xi.²² scribitur de xv.
- f. 139 aduerte tamen quod non computatur²³ in cathalogo ro. pon. per iero. quia liberium dicit 34^o et damasum ponit infra fore 35^o
- f. 139 *b* alibi legi quod una tantum communione constancio communicauit liberius sed rebaptizatus non fuit
- f. 140 *b* in libro deusdedit cardinalis²⁴ legi quod liberius . . .
- f. 142 *b* uinc.²⁵ et martinus²⁶ dicunt . . .
- f. 144 *Ol.* cclxxxviii] ab hinc incipit W²⁷ annotare principes et reges francorum . . .
- f. 144 *b* aliqui dicunt quod non statim assumpsit fratrem in inperium . . . et sic innuit Rodericus in istoria gothorum²⁸ . . . item ambrosius de obitu ualentiniani²⁹ dicit . . .
- f. 146 *Praefatio marcellini*] Cauendum est in ista cronica qualiter incipiat annos utrum scilicet secundum initium consulatus a ianuario ut legitur in triperita libro 5^o c. 35^o uel a septembri secundum indiciones
- f. 148 *b* idem ipse iero^o in epistola ad desiderium fol. 148.³⁰ . . .
- f. 151 hoc consulatu obiit etiam [?] paula ut in eius epitaphio scribit iero. in epistolis³¹ . . .
- f. 173 C de nouo codice confirmando aparet quod hoc fuit prius . . . ut C. de emendacione iustiñ C. § hiis³² [. . . ?] et c de nec. [. . . ?] enucl. l. ii. ante finem.³³
- f. 173 *b* . . . C de ueteri iure enucle l. ii. ad finem.

¹ Dig. i. tit. 16, §§ 4, 6.

² Potius c. 21, § 1.

³ op. cit. p. 24.

⁴ Spec. Hist. viii. 93 (?).

⁵ Ita codex A, p. 413, l. 25, ed. Weiland.

⁶ ix. 3 (?).

⁷ Hieron. epist. lxxxiv. 7, p. 529.

⁸ Hieron. Apologia aduersus Libros Rufini, ii. i, p. 491.

⁹ Collectio Canonum, i. 211-214 (?).

¹⁰ Bernardus Guidonis (ed. Maio) habet 'annis ii, mensibus xi, diebus vi,' p. 35.

¹¹ Cod. ii. tit. 41.

¹² Proclericis: Cod. i. tit. 3, § 2.

¹³ Romana 300.

¹⁴ Gulielmus de Nangis 305; sed non nominat Sigibertum.

¹⁵ 110.

¹⁶ Cassiodori Historia Triperita, iii. 12.

¹⁷ Bernardus Guidonis, p. 51, vicesimo anno ponit.

¹⁸ Chron. min. 223 (?).

¹⁹ Hieron. praefatio in librum de situ et nominibus, p. 121.

²⁰ op. cit. p. 56.

²¹ Deusdedit, Coll. Can. iv. 1.

²² cap. xii (Migne).

²³ Sc. Felix.

²⁴ Coll. Can. i. 232.

²⁵ Vincentius Bellovacensis, Spec. Hist. xiv. 48.

²⁶ p. 462, l. 40, ed. Weiland.

²⁷ op. cit. 376.

²⁸ Rodericus Tolanus De rebus Hispaniae, ii. 3.

²⁹ De obitu Valentiniani consolatio, cap. 57, p. 1189.

³⁰ Hieron. epist. xlvii. 3.

³¹ Hieron. epist. cviii. 34.

³² Const. Cod. iii.

§ 4.

³³ Cod. i. tit. 17, § 23.

APPENDIX V

JEAN DU TILLET: A NEGLECTED SCHOLAR OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

JEAN DU TILLET, otherwise Joannes Tilius, came from a family belonging to the Angoumois; was born on the Feast of the Purification (but in what year is apparently unknown); had for his first spiritual charge the parish of Chaniers in the Angoumois¹; first appears as a quite youthful writer in 1538; was consecrated bishop of St. Briec in Brittany in 1553; was translated to Meaux in 1564; and died in November 1570. He must be distinguished from his elder brother, the Sieur de la Bussière, who was also named Jean, was also the author of historical works, and also died in 1570. He must be distinguished further, it would appear, from yet a third Joannes Tilius, the author of a violent attack on the Papacy, *Parallela sive Memorabilia de vita et moribus Pontificum*, of which the preface is dated in 1576 (the copy in the Bodleian was published at Amberg in 1610); though the Bodleian catalogue includes the book under the writings of the bishop of Meaux.

The catalogues of Paris, Oxford, and London, the *Apparatus Sacer* of the Jesuit Ant. Possevin (II. A.D. 1606, p. 254), *Gallia Christiana* (VIII. col. 1649), and the *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon* of C. G. Jöcher (IV. A.D. 1751, col. 1202), all contribute something to our knowledge of Jean du Tillet: but the best starting-points will be the account given of him in the next generation by J. A. de Thou (Thuanus) in his *Historiae sui temporis*, and the full list of his writings supplied by Theodor Hase to C. A. Heumann for the latter's preface to his reprint of du Tillet's edition of the libri Carolini (see below under no. 8, p. 55). These two authorities must be cited at length.

(a) Thuanus *Historiarum sui temporis* lib. xlvii (at the end of the year 1570: ed. Geneva, 1620, ii. 663, 664).

'Idem annus abstulit nobilissimum cognominum fratrum par, videlicet Tiliorum Engolismensi agro oriundorum; quorum Ioannes grandior natu Curiae protonotarius fuit, qui cura diligentia et summa in suo munere assiduitate non solum ingentes opes sed veram gloriam, et qua maiorem nemo nostrorum antea meruit, exacta iuris nostri et Franco-Gallicae omnis antiquitatis cognitione sibi comparavit. alter natu minor sacris addictus primum fani Brioci in Armorica et postea Meldorum episcopus fuit, qui a puero litteris instructor ad rerumstrarum, qua frater eius excelluit, peritiam, etiam linguarum, iuris prisci Rô[mani] et ecclesiasticae antiquitatis exactam cognitionem adiunxit, perlustratis Francisci I permissu coenobiorum ac aliorum locorum toto regno celebrium, cum adhuc integrae essent, bibliothecis, atque inde peculiari sibi instructo librorum veluti penu copioso, ex quibus pleraque in vtroque genere venerandae antiquitatis monumenta publico dedit, eoque nomine magnam a sui et posteris aevi hominibus gratiam ac laudem meruit.'

(b) C. A. Heumann, *Augusta Concilii Nicaeni II Censura, hoc est Caroli M. de impio imaginum cultu libri* iv (Hanover, A.D. 1731), enumerates on p. 61 of his preface the following list of du Tillet's works, as supplied to him by Th. Hase (I abstain from giving the longer titles in full at this point) —

Paciani . . . Paris, 1538. 4° [see below, no. 1].

Apostolorum et SS. Conciliorum . . . Paris, 1540. 4° [see below, no. 2].

Evangelium Matthaei Ebraice . . . Basle, 1552, and Paris, 1555. 8° [see below, no. 9].

Traité de la religion Chretienne. 1559. 12° [see below, no. 10].

De libris Constitutionum Theodosii . . . Paris, 1550. 8° [see below, no. 7].

¹ I derive these last two facts from the preface to du Tillet's tract on the Apostles' Creed (no. 13, p. 56 below).

Response a vn Eueque aux Ministres de la nouvelle Eglise. 1566. 8°: also in Latin, 1564. 8° [see below, nos. 11, 12].

Traité du Symbole des Apôtres et douze articles de la foi. Paris, 1566. 8° [see below, no. 13].

Traité de l'antiquité et solemnité de la Messe. Paris, 1567 [see below, no. 14].

Avis aux Messieurs les Gentilshommes seduicts par les piperies des Ministres des Eglises nouuelles. Paris, 1567. 8° [see below, no. 15].

Luciferi Episcopi Calarilani . . . Paris, 1568. 8° [see below, no. 16].

Chronicon de rebus Francorum . . . [see below, no. 3].

That is to say, twelve works in addition to the 'Libri Carolini de non adorandis imaginibus'; and to Hase's list I am able to add three more items, nos. 4, 5, and 6 below. Of these works, and more particularly of those of them which emanate from the scholar rather than the controversialist, something must now be said in detail: and this account of the books written by du Tillet will be succeeded by a similar (but it is to be feared more imperfect) account of the MSS. possessed by him.

I. BOOKS WRITTEN BY DU TILLET

I. A. D. 1538. *D. Paciani Barcilonae integerrimi quondam Episcopi Paraenesis ad Poenitentiam. Altera eiusdem de Baptismo. Eiusdem Epistolae duae ad Sympronianum Nouatianum. Accessit his tractatus eiusdem Sancti, aduersus Nouatianos. Hae Beati viri Christianae lucubrationes, nunc primum in lucem exeunt Lector pie, etiam si ab authore ante annos mille editae sint.* Parisiis. In aedibus Carolae Guillardae, ad Solem aureum, via Iacobaea. 1538. [8°.]

The preface is inscribed 'Ioanni Gagnaeio Theologo et ecclesiastae Regio Ioan. Tilius Salu.' The writer addresses Gagnay as one of the foremost patristic scholars and editors of the time, who 'exemplaria veteris illius theologiae corrogas ex omnibus prope Galliae bibliothecis, quae in tuum hoc Gymnasium Parisiense conuehas, in exempla plurima transfusus.' His own theological position is succinctly enough defined by a reference to 'the insane Luther and his synagogue': but about his position as a scholar we learn more from the epilogue to the book, headed 'Iacobus Boïgardus pio Anagnostae S.' The 'pious reader' is there told that 'exemplar perantiquum nobis benigne suggessit Ioa. Tilius adolescens id genus deliciarum ardentissimus: recognouit autem Godefridus Tilmannus Cartusiae Parisiensis ex professo monachus, sic tamen vt vestigia antiquitatis intacta reliquerit, seu sunt "intellego," "neglego," . . . "baptismus" uno et altero loco neutro genere.' The edition, in fact, is the young du Tillet's first adventure as a scholar and critic, and he works under guidance: but it was not long (as we shall see) before he produced on his own account, and the fact that the MS. of Pacian came from his hands suggests that he may already before 1538 have been entrusted with the remarkable commission from Francis I to visit the libraries of 'monasteries and other places' and to take MSS. from them, with which the passage quoted above from de Thou has already made us acquainted.

The Bodleian copy of this *editio princeps* of Pacian came from the Meerman sale, and belonged at an earlier period to the Le Tellier collection at St. Geneviève, as a printed slip pasted in the book records: 'Ex Bibliotheca quam 16000 Voll. constantem huic Abbatiae S. Genovefae Paris. Testamento legavit Car. Maurit. LE TELLIER Archiep. Remensis.' In the margin of the book is a collation 'cum codice regio 800 annorum numero 5673' [or conceivably '3673']: and that this collation was made before 1693 is shown by the fact that the catalogue of the Le Tellier collection made in that year includes the item (p. 24: no. 415) 'Idem Pacianus: exemplar manu collatum ad cod. ms.' The number given, whether 5673 or 3673, does not suit either catalogue of the Paris MSS., that of A. D. 1740, still in use, or that of A. D. 1682. But that the MS. meant is really no. 3795 of the 1682 catalogue = no. 2182 of the 1740 catalogue, saec. xii (a MS. of Caesarius of Arles; the Pacian matter comes in the later part of the MS.), will not be doubted by any one

who consults the latest edition of Pacian, that of Ph. H. Peyrot (Zwolle, 1896); any more than that the MS. from which du Tillet derived his edition is the present Vaticanus Reginae 331, saec. x. These are the only two MSS. known, and the printed text agrees with the latter as regularly as the marginal collation does with the former. M. Omont suggests to me that the number 5673 is a confusion of 3795 read backwards; and this appears to be the most probable explanation of the error.

The above description is derived entirely from the copy in the Bodleian.

2. A.D. 1540. Κανόνες τῶν ἀποστόλων καὶ τῶν ἁγίων συνόδων. *Apostolorum et sanctorum conciliorum decreta. Hinc sarcienda ecclesiae concordia.* Cum Regio priuilegio in quinquennium. Parisiis. Per Conradum Neobarium, Regium Typographum. M.D.XL. [80.]

The preface is dedicated to Cardinal François Tournon (successively Archbishop of Embrun, Bourges, Auch and Lyons): 'Reuerendissimo in Christo Patri ac Domino D. Francisco Turnonio Cardinali, Iohannes Tilius Engolismensis S.P.D.' The book contains the Greek text, without translation, of the Apostolic Canons, and of the councils of Nicaea, Ancyra, Neocaesarea, Gangra, Antioch, Laodicea, Constantinople, Ephesus, Chalcedon, Sardica, Carthage, the council in Trullo, and the second council of Nicaea. The preface informs us that the source of the edition was a MS. of St. Hilary's at Poitiers, and the author promises (though it does not appear that the promise was fulfilled) a companion volume, from the same source, namely the 'canonical' writings of the Greek Fathers (or in other words the second portion of Greek Canon Law), 'quas itidem atque hos canonas a doctissimis diui Hilarii Pictauensis canonicis . . . accepimus.'

This was the *editio princeps*, as far as I know (although it makes no claim to that effect), of the Greek councils. No reference is made to it in the first edition of the Greek with Latin version, that of Basle in 1559 (published by Andreas Gesner, but with no name of editor or translator: Thomas Barlow notes on the title-page of the Bodleian copy that Tilius' edition was the *princeps*): but in 1561 Gentianus Hervetus, canon of Reims, the translator of so many Greek patristic writings, dedicated to du Tillet a Latin version (the original text is not included) of the Greek councils and 'canonical' writings of the Greek Fathers, as well as of Photius' Nomocanon and Balsamon's commentaries, *Canones sanctorum Apostolorum. Conciliorum Generalium et particularium. Sanctorum Patrum Dionysii . . . Photii Constantinopolitani Patriarchae praefixus est Nomocanon . . . Omnia commentariis amplissimis Theodori Balsamonis Antiocheni Patriarchae explicata et de Graecis conuersa, Gentiano Herueto interprete. E bibliotheca D. Io. Tilii Briocen. Episc.* Parisiis. M.D.LXI. Apud Guil. Morelium.

In the preface ('Ioanni Tilio in primis reuerendo Briocensi Episcopo Gentianus Heruetus S.P.D.') Hervet addresses du Tillet as one who knew from early youth the value of ancient rules in the solution of modern difficulties, and 'permultis abhinc annis Graecorum conciliorum librum Pictauii a te inuentum Graece excudendum curasti.' Now, when they were both together at the council of Trent, du Tillet had urged him to publish his translation, and so it had come to pass that 'concilia a te Graece edita, ea nunc a me Latine versa, sed non sine magna accessione, tuo maxime hortatu et impulsu in lucem exeant.'

The description of du Tillet's edition of the Greek canons is drawn from a copy in my own possession; that of the two Latin versions from the copies in the Bodleian.

3. A.D. 1543 [1544]. *De Regibus Francorum Chronicon, ad haec usque tempora studiosissime deductum.* Parisiis. Ex officina Michaëlis Vascosani, in uia quae est ad D. Iacobum, sub Fontis insigni. M.D.XLIII. Cum priuilegio. [folio.]

This chronicle extends from A.D. 420, the first year of King Faramund I, Anno Mundi 4381, to A.D. 1515, the first year of King Francis I, Anno Mundi 5476. The general arrangement appears to be imitated from the Chronicle of Jerome: the page is divided into four columns, the left hand one giving the Annus Christi, the next to that the Annus Regni (i.e. the years of the individual king, Faramund 1, Faramund 2, &c.), then

a broad column for events, and the last on the right the Annus Mundi. From 1516 to 1544 (Anni Mundi 5477 to 5505, Anni Francisci I. 2 to 30) the columns are continued as before, and the three columns with figures are filled up: but that for events is left blank.

The work is printed as an appendix to the 1544 edition of Paulus Aemilius' History of France: *Pauli Aemylī Veronensis, historici clarissimi, de rebus gestis Francorum, ad Christianissimum Galliarum Regem Franciscum Valesium, eius nominis primum, libri Decem, ex postrema auctoris recognitione. Additum est de regibus item Francorum Chronicon, ad haec usque tempora studiosissime deductum, cum rerum maxime insignium indice copiosissimo.* Parisiis. Imprimebat Michaël Vascosanus sibi, et Iohanni Roigny. M.D.XLIII. Cum priuilegio ad triennium. [folio.] The History of Aemilius stops in the early years of Charles VIII, some thirty years before the point to which even this first edition of du Tillet's Chronicle is brought down.

In 1548 the Chronicle was republished separately in a small volume, with a continuation to the accession of Henry II (A.D. 1547, A.M. 5508), but still without the writer's name: *Chronicon de Regibus Francorum, a Pharamundo usque ad Henricum II.* Parisiis. Apud Vascosanum, uia Iacobeae, ad insigne Fontis. M.D.XLVIII. Cum priuilegio Regis. [80.] Another edition (if it can properly be called another) is identical save for the name of the publisher: instead of 'Apud Vascosanum . . . Fontis,' it gives 'Apud Audoenum Paruum, uia Iacobeae, ad insigne Lillii.'

In 1550 a folio edition appeared, brought down to the fourth year of Henry II (A.D. 1550, A.M. 5511), and this was the first which bore the author's name on the title-page: *Io. Tiliī Chronicon de Regibus Francorum, a Pharamundo usque ad Franciscum Primum. Cui deinceps adiunximus quae a Francisco I. scientiarum ac disciplinarum parente, reliquis annis usque ad Henricum II. gesta sunt.* Lutetiae. Ex officina M. Vascosani, uia Iacobaeae, ad insigne Fontis. M.D.L. Cum priuilegio Regis.

The edition of 1551 appears to be unchanged, except in size, from that of 1550: *Io. Tiliī Chronicon de Regibus Francorum, a Pharamundo usque ad Franciscum Primum. Cui deinceps adiunximus quae a Francisco Primo usque ad Henricum II. gesta sunt.* Lutetiae. Apud Vascosanum, uia Iacobaeae, ad insigne Fontis. M.D.LI. Ex priuilegio Regis. [80.]

This Chronicle of du Tillet is not in any sense an edition or continuation of an earlier writer, but is an independent historical work of the author's, arranged, as it would seem, after the model of Jerome, the most famous chronicler of the ancient Western world. Even the Annales Tiliani (on which see below, MS. no. ix), the eighth century annals which owe their name to du Tillet as the possessor of the only MS. ever known of them, were only used subordinately, if they were used at all, in the composition of the Chronicle.

Of the above editions of the Chronicle those of 1543 and 1551 are described from the Bodleian copies: the rest I only came to know in Paris, the Vascosanus of 1548 at the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Audoenus Parvus of 1548 and the folio of 1550 at the Bibliothèque Mazarine.

The Bibliothèque Nationale contains also a number of French versions, authorized and unauthorized, of the Chronicle under various different titles. The preface to the earliest of these that I saw (Rouen, A.D. 1551) quite frankly admits that the undertaking is not countenanced by the author: but it contains at the same time some interesting information about the genesis and history of the original work. Later on the Chronicle was given an authorized French form, with the name of *Chronique abrégée des Roys de France*, as an appendix to the *Recueil des Roys de France* of the author's brother, the Sieur de la Bussière.

4. A.D. 1548. *In Christi nomine incipiunt capitula regum et episcoporum maximeque omnium nobilium Francorum ad reprimendas Neophytorum quasi fidelium diuersas adinuationes.* Cum priuilegio. Parisiis. Apud Iacobum Bogardum sub insigni D. Christophori e regione gymnasii Cameracensium. 1548. [160.]

In this book, which forms a sort of transition between the historical work that preceded it and the editions of Roman lawyers and legal codes which immediately followed it, are contained two ninth century

collections of Capitularies, those of Ansegisus and of Benedict the deacon (Benedictus Leuita), printed continuously in such a way that, after the four books of Ansegisus, Benedict's first book runs on as book v and his second as book vi. Ansegisus, abbot of Fontanelle, published in A.D. 827 a valuable collection of the Capitularies of Charles the Great, Lewis, and Lothair: Benedict, perhaps somewhat later in the same century, made a much larger compilation, of which, however, not more than a fourth part comes from genuine Capitularies, while the rest is made up from miscellaneous sources of all kinds. Du Tillet's edition contains Ansegisus complete, but Benedict only as far as chapter 289 of book ii, breaking off at the end of p. 448 in the middle of a word: and it was probably on account of this imperfection that it was kept back, as it appears, during the whole of du Tillet's lifetime, and only after his death did a few copies pass into circulation, one of which found its way into Baluze's hands, and is now in the library of the University of Göttingen, while another is at the Bibliothèque Nationale.

The above account is drawn from Pertz, *Monumenta Germaniae Historica, Leges*, i. 263—who also (p. 269) identifies du Tillet's MS. as Paris. lat. 4635 (olim Mazarin 4243), saec. x: see below MS. no. ii, p. 57—supplemented by my own inspection of the Paris copy. Neither this book nor the next is in the Bodleian.

5. A.D. (?). Of the same form and type as the preceding, according to Pertz, *loc. cit.*, is a 16mo edition by du Tillet—without date, without name of place—of 'leges antiquae'; according to the same authority, a copy is in the public library of Hanover. I identify it without hesitation with the following 16mo book in the Bibliothèque Nationale, which has neither date, place, nor author's name given on the title-page: *Libelli seu decreta a Clodoveo, et Childeberto, et Clothario prius aedita, ac postremum a Carolo lucide emendata, auctaque plurimum. In quibus haec habentur, Capitula ex Isidori iunioris Hispalensis episcopi Etymologiarum lib. v. Pactum pro tenore pacis DD. Childeberti et Clotharii regum. Decretio Clotharii regis. Recapitulatio legis Salicae.* To this title-page correspond 127 pages of text, which have the running headline all through 'Leg. Sal.' Five other sections complete the book—each with a separate paging of its own—under the following printed titles (no other matter appears on the respective first pages): *Antiquae Burgundionum leges* [95 pp.]: *Ripuariorum leges a Theodorico rege Francorum latae* [56 pp.]: *Lex Alamannorum quae temporibus Clotharii regis una cū principibus suis, id sunt, xxxiiii. episcopis, et xxxiiii. ducibus, et lxxii. comitibus, vel caetero populo constituta est* [70 pp.]: *Vetus lex Saxonum* [15 pp.]: *Antiqua Baiuvariorum lex* [119 pp.]. A pencil note on the guard leaf states that the book belongs to the middle of the sixteenth century, that the editor was Jean du Tillet, bishop of Meaux, and that among its contents is the *editio princeps* of the Salic law. There can be hardly any doubt that either all or most of the law codes here published were derived from the same MS. as the Ulpian which is now to be described, that is to say, from Vaticanus Reginae 1128, saec. ix, on which see below, p. 58, no. iii.

6. A.D. 1549. xxviii *Tituli ex corpore Vlpiani.* Parisiis. Apud Guil. Morelium ex adverso aedis Remensium. 1549.

This Paris *editio princeps* of Ulpian was followed almost immediately by a reprint at Louvain: *Ex Vlpiani corpore tituli xxviii. Libellus sane utilis ad inuestigandum antiqui iuris usum.* Louanii. Apud Martinum Rotarium bibliopolam iuratum. Anno M.D.L. [80.]: the colophon gives the end of the same year, 'Louanii, Typis Reyneri Velpii Diestensis. M.D.L. Men. Decemb.' The Paris book I have not seen, and no copy appears to be preserved in the libraries of Paris, Oxford, Munich, the British Museum, or the Vatican: but I have been fortunate enough to hear of a copy (catalogued as 272 F 12) in the University library at Leyden. Of the Louvain edition, which looks like a pirated reprint outside the limits of the French kingdom and its copyright, the Bodleian possesses a copy (which came in Selden's collection), bound up with a Louvain book of the same printer but of the succeeding year, *Nicolai Clenardi Peregrinationum, ac de rebus*

Machometicis epistolae elegantissimae . . . Louanii. Apud Martinum Rotarium. 1551: but this connexion is presumably a mere accident.

We learn from the preface, which is common to both the Paris and Louvain editions (it is inscribed 'Io. Tilius Eng. Emaro Ranconeto magno Senatu Regis consiliario S.', and dated 'Lutetiae Parisiorum Cal. Decemb. 1549'), that du Tillet had had the MS. of Ulpian in his possession for at least five years: it was so corrupt that he had waited in the hopes of coming across a better one, but now his friends would allow him to wait no longer. The editor of a corrupt text such as this had to decide whether to leave the corruptions as they stood in the MS. or to emend them freely: for his own part he chose the former course, and it was his rule, 'in huiusmodi uetustorum monimentorum reliquiis, ne quid detrahatur, addatur, immutetur, nisi se mendae luce clariores prodant. Nolumus enim de nostro quicquam adiici, liberumque de locis dubiis cuique iudicium relinquimus.' The libellus of Ulpian was attached in the MS. to the farrago of matter which Alaric had put together out of the Roman laws, and which, depraved as it was, the Germans had published 'superioribus annis' under the name of the Theodosian code [the reference is presumably to the edition of Jo. Sichardus, Basle, A.D. 1528]: of that code he himself intended to publish within a few months an improved edition, including a great part of it in its original form. Meanwhile, 'quasi primitias quasdam,' he issues the present booklet.

The Bodleian possesses two more early law collections which include Ulpian, Lyons A.D. 1553 and Paris A.D. 1555. Du Tillet's MS. of Ulpian and of the law-book of Alaric is the present Vaticanus Reginae 1128, saec. ix: see below, MS. no. iii, p. 58.

7. A.D. 1550. *E libris Constitutionum Theodosii A. libri priores octo longe meliores quam adhuc circumferebantur: sed ab Alarico rege Gotthorum ita deminuti, ut vix decima pars in his hodie appareat eorū quae in Theodosiano codice continebantur. Posteriores octo integri, nunc primum post M. annos in lucem reuocati a Io. Tilio Engolism. Dicati Io. Bertrando V. C. Curiae Parisiorum praesidi, et ab interiori consilio Henrici II. Galliae regis optimi maximi. Cum priuilegio Regis et Curiae. Parisiis. Apud Carolam Guillard sub sole aureo, et Gulielmum desboys sub cruce alba, via ad diuum Iacobum. M.D.L. [80.]*

In his preface, 'Io. Tilius Engolism, Lectori,' dated April, 1550, the editor tells us that only the last eight books had come into his hands [in their original and complete form], but that even the fragments of the earlier books, as contained in Alaric's compendium, had been collated with 'ancient manuscript copies,' and were restored to a much more correct form than had belonged to them in the 'Germanic edition' [i. e. Sichard's: see above under no. 6]: for he had both followed ancient orthography, and had cut out the explanations interpolated in the imperial Constitutions by Alaric or his chancellor Anianus. Du Tillet goes on to promise a new edition of Justinian's code with notes on that and on the code of Theodosius: at the same time, if he found the leisure for it, a much improved text of the Consular fasti: while he announces that he is also preparing another volume of the writings of the early jurisconsults. The whole passage is important enough to be set out in full in the original Latin: 'Quamquam autem quicquid hoc est operae a praecipuis nostris sacrarum literarum studiis semotum est, speramus tamen nos edituros aliquando propter summum in bonas literas studium, adnotatiunculas quasdam non inutiles, cum in has constitutiones, tum in ipsum Iustiniani Augusti codicem, quem longe integriorem quam adhuc erat, breui reddemus, ut post Florentinas pandectas his diebus publicatas, constitutiones itidem imperatorias in melius restitutas habere possis. Et si per ocium liceat, una Consulium catalogum multo certiore et instructiore edemus. . . . Hoc volumine veterum Imperatorum quod reliquum est, totum complexi sumus: alterum tibi de veterum Iurisconsultorum scriptis paramus.'

If we may suppose that the prefaces to the two last books, nos. 6 and 7, were both printed before either book was published, it would be possible that each of them should refer to the other as still future; and in that case the last sentence of the preface just quoted might be safely identified as referring to the edition of Ulpian. The promised edition of Justinian's code seems never to have appeared.

Of the two copies which I have seen of this edition of the Theodosian code, only that in the Bodleian possesses the preface from which the preceding account has been derived; but the earlier sheets of the copy in the Bibliothèque Nationale are in some confusion, and the absence of the preface is probably accidental. On the other hand there is present in the Paris copy after the text, but in the Bodleian copy before it, a second preface addressed to Jo. Bertrandus (to whom the title-page tells us the book was dedicated) and dated in November 1549. The MS. of the eight complete books of the Code is there said to be 'literis grandioribus descriptus'; and this goes with other evidence to make it certain that the MS. in question is identical with Vaticanus Reginae 886, saec. vi (see below, MS. no. iv, p. 58): the MS. from which the fragments of the other books were corrected was no doubt the MS. referred to under nos. 5 and 6 above, Vat. Reg. 1128.

It has seemed convenient to treat together all du Tillet's contributions to Frankish and Roman law: but in order to do so the strict chronological order has had to be modified, for the theological work to which we now turn must have been actually issued somewhat earlier than one or two of the legal works.

8. A.D. 1549. *Opus inlustrissimi et excellentissimi seu spectabilis uiri, Caroli Magni, nutu Dei, regis Francorum, Gallias, Germaniam, Italiamque, siue harum finitimas prouincias domino opitulante regentis, contra Synodum, quae in partibus Graeciae pro adorandis imaginibus stolide siue arroganter gesta est. Item, Paulini Aquileiensis Episcopi aduersus Felicem Vrgelitanum, et Eliphandum Toletanum episcopos libellus. Quae nunc primum in lucem restituuntur.* Anno Salutis M.D.XLIX. [160.]

No name or place is given: but the preface is entitled 'Eli. Phili. Christiano Lectori.' There is no doubt that the place was Paris: and there is equally no doubt that the editor was du Tillet. Indeed it seems to have been a quite open secret, for his authorship of the book is assumed by both its admirers and its detractors alike. The pseudonym of the preface is thus resolved: 'Eli. Phili.' stands for Elias Philyra: but John the Baptist was 'another Elias,' and *tilia* is the Latin for a linden tree, of which *φιλύρα* is the Greek, so that Elias Philyra = Jean du Tillet.

A treatise directed against the veneration of images was not likely to be palatable to the Papal side during the stress of the Reformation struggle, especially as the editor, who printed in large type, as an epilogue to the book, Psalm cxv [cxiii] with its references to 'the idols of the heathen,' did not conceal the fact that his own sympathies were on the side of the treatise he was editing. It is not surprising that some controversial writers both attacked the genuineness of these 'libri Carolini' and accused the editor of Calvinism: what is perhaps more surprising is that he nevertheless became a bishop four years after the publication, and ten years later was translated to another and less remote see.

A second edition, Cologne A.D. 1555, is mentioned in older authorities: but if it ever existed, it has become even more rare than the original, and that is rare enough. The machinery of the Roman Curia was set in motion against the book: it was included, even in du Tillet's lifetime, in the *Index librorum prohibitorum cum Regulis confectis per Patres a Tridentina synodo delectos, auctoritate Sanctiss. D. N. Pii IIII Pont. Max. comprobatus* (Bononiae, apud Ioannem Budrium, MDLXIII: under the letter L and the heading 'Incertorum auctorum libri prohibiti')—probably the only book produced by one of the Tridentine Fathers themselves which appears there; again in the Index of Clement VIII (Romae, apud impressores camerales, A.D. 1596; p. 49)¹; under Alexander VII in 1667 (but now under the letter O), under Innocent XI in 1685, under Clement XI in 1717, and doubtless in other issues: and the bibliophile Gerhard Mastricht, we are told, was accustomed to show his copy to his visitors as the greatest rarity of his library. But in proportion to the desire on the one side to suppress the book, was the desire on the other to exploit a work written under the auspices of a Catholic emperor and brought to light by a Catholic bishop:

¹ The Vatican library possesses copies of these two editions of the Index, Barberini Z xiv 97 and Z xiii 108.

and du Tillet's edition was twice reprinted in Germany, by Melchior Goldast in the sixteenth and by C. A. Heumann in the seventeenth century. In the *Imperialia decreta de cultu imaginum in utroque imperio tam Orientis quam Occidentis promulgata, nunc primum collecta, recensita et notis illustrata a Melchione Haiminsfeldio Goldasto* (Frankfort, A.D. 1608), pp. 67-598 contain the libri Carolini under the following title 'Caroli Magni, regis Francorum et Longobardorum, et Patricii Romanorum, Filii et Defensoris sanctae Dei Ecclesiae, Capitulare de non adorandis Imaginibus, contra Constantini VII. Imperatoris Constantinopolitani et Hirenæ Matris Decretum, et Synodum Nicaenam II. Pseudo-septimam Oecumenicam siue Vniuersalem, compositum et publicatum in Concilio Francofordiensi, et Hadriano Papae missum, Anno Domini DCCXCIV. Editum ex bibliotheca et studio Ioannis Tili Meldensis Episcopi.' Heumann's reprint, on the other hand, was limited to the work of du Tillet: *Augusta Concilii Nicaeni II. Censura, hoc est, Caroli M. de impio imaginum cultu libri IV. Ad primam editionem recudi eos curauit ac subinde partim emendauit, partim illustrauit . . . Christoph. Aug. Heumannus, S. Theol. D. et Prof. Gymn. Regii Gotting. Insp.* (Hanover, A.D. 1731). It is from the remarkably full and detailed preface to this latter work that the bibliography printed on p. 48 *supra* has been drawn.

Both the original edition of du Tillet, and the reprints of Goldast and Heumann, are described from copies in the Bodleian: I have seen no others.

9. A.D. 1555, &c. **בשורת מתי.** *Evangelium Hebraicum Matthaei, recens e Iudaeorum penetralibus erutum cum Interpretatione Latina, ad vulgatam quoad fieri potuit, accommodata.* Parisiis. Apud Martinum Iuuenem, sub insigni D. Christofori, e regione gymnasii Cameracensium. 1555. [160.]

The responsibility of du Tillet for this work does not appear to have extended beyond the discovery of the MS. on which it is based and the selection of an editor. When in Rome in 1553 [this was perhaps in connexion with his consecration to the see of St. Briec, to which he was nominated in that year], he acquired a MS. of a Hebrew translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew and sent it to Jean Mercier (Iohannes Mercerus), professor of Hebrew at the Sorbonne, in order that it might be published, together with an exact Latin translation and a dedication to the Cardinal (Charles) of Lorraine.

Du Tillet's letter to Mercier, which is printed in the edition of the text, is dated Nov. 27, 1554: and this alone would seem to disprove Heumann's statement (see p. 48 above) that the book was published at Basle in 1552 as well as at Paris in 1555. Perhaps Heumann mixed it up with an earlier edition of the Hebrew Matthew, which Sebastian Münster had issued at Basle in 1537 (with a dedication to Henry VIII of England): this was reprinted, without change but with the addition of a Hebrew version of the Epistle to the Hebrews, at the same town in 1557.

We have seen, in connexion with the edition of the libri Carolini, that du Tillet fell into some disfavour with the extremer Papal party, and therefore naturally with their champions the Jesuits. Bellarmine, in his 'Controversies' (*Disputationes*, tom. I: 1. *de Verbo Dei*, lib. ii. cap. 7), attacks the book now under discussion. Whether or no, he says, St. Matthew's Gospel was originally written in Hebrew, the Greek is the received text of the Church: 'quocirca non multum egemus Euangelio Hebraico quod Munsterus edidit; nec illo etiam, quod nuper edi curauit Ioannes Tilius, in quo multa desunt, multa superuacanea sunt, non pauca etiam immutata cernuntur; et Deus nouit vtrum id factum non sit ad detrahendam fidem Graecae et Latinae editioni, astutia videlicet Iudaeorum, ex quorum promptuariis Euangelium illud prodiit.' If Possevin, another Jesuit, appeals to Bellarmine's authority for the statement that du Tillet put forward an edition of the Greek Testament which was looked on with disfavour by the Church, the blunder is due simply to gross and inexcusable misunderstanding of the passage from Bellarmine just quoted.

Du Tillet had guarded himself indeed from saying that what he had discovered was the original of the Greek Gospel: but Bellarmine's critical acumen had divined the truth when he hazarded the assertion that the new Hebrew text was a Jewish forgery. However far superior du Tillet's text was to Münster's (for the latter's MS. suffered from numerous *lacunae*, and these he filled up by his own retranslations into Hebrew), there can

be no doubt that both forms go back ultimately to the same Hebrew original, an anti-Christian composition of a Spanish Jew, Shem Tobh b. Shaphrut of Tudela, in the year A.D. 1385. On this subject the reader may be referred to the father of Biblical criticism, R. Simon, *Histoire Critique des Versions du Nouveau Testament* (Rotterdam, A.D. 1690), pp. 231 seqq.; the account there given is derived, as Simon tells us, from the work of J.-B. Jonas, a converted Jew who in 1668 published at the Propaganda a Hebrew version of the four Gospels.

On the basis of the texts of the two sixteenth century editors, a new edition of the Hebrew Matthew was published in 1879: *Des Schemtob ben Schaphrut hebraeische Übersetzung des Evangeliums Matthaei nach den Drucken des S. Münster und J. du Tillet-Mercier neu herausgegeben von Dr. Adolf Herbst* (Göttingen). Dr. Herbst in an exhaustive preface collects all that is known of the history of the translation and editions, and shows that the translator worked directly from the Vulgate. It may be added that the few apparent variations from the Vulgate in the direction of the Greek may be explained away with much probability as intrusions of Old Latin readings into Vulgate MSS.: all but one of them, for instance, are found in the codex Brixianus (*f*) of the Old Latin Gospels.

Du Tillet's MS. is now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, *fonds hébreu*, 132 (olim Colbert 3924). The British Museum copy of his book contains annotations by Casaubon. I have not seen any copy of it myself, but derive my account from Bellarmine, Herbst, and the British Museum catalogue.

10. A.D. 1559. *Jehan du Tillet, évêque de Saint Brieu, de la religion chrestienne*. Paris. G. Morel. 1559. [160.]

Of the six controversial tracts which begin with no. 10, and which are all (except no. 12, which is a Latin version of no. 11) written in French, the Bodleian possesses not one. Nos. 13 and 15 I have seen in the Bibliothèque Nationale; the old catalogue of printed books in the same library (Théologie, part ii, A.D. 1742) mentions also the remaining four (nos. 10-12, 14), which all belonged to a single 'recueil,' but that 'recueil' has unfortunately disappeared. The gap caused by this loss at the Bibliothèque Nationale is filled as regards one of the books by the Bibliothèque Mazarine, where a copy is preserved of no. 12. Even for the other three the catalogue-titles, which I have scrupulously followed, provide some rectifications of the list in Heumann, especially in regard to the priority of the French tract no. 11 over its corresponding Latin form, no. 12.

I have therefore seen no copy of this book.

11. A.D. 1563. *Épître d'un évêque [Jean du Tillet] aux Ministres des églises nouvelles*. Paris. G. Morel. 1563. [80.]

I have not seen this book: see above, on no. 10.

12. A.D. 1564. *Ioannis Tili Episcopi Briocensis epistola ad nouarum Ecclesiarum Ministros, e gallico latina facta P. M. interprete*. Parisiis. M.D.LXIII. Apud Barbaram de Mascon Guil. Morelii viduam. Cum priuilegio. [80.]

I have seen a copy at the Bibliothèque Mazarine. The tract has no preface: it is dated at the end 'Brioci. xv. Nouēb. 1564.'

13. A.D. 1566. *Jehan du Tillet evesque de Meaulx, du Symbole des Apostres, et des douze articles de la foy*. Sur l'exemplaire imprimé à Paris, par la vefue Guil. Morel, Imprimeur du Roy. 1566. [80.]

I have seen two copies of this tract on the Apostles' Creed (which is not mentioned in Kattenbusch) at the Bibliothèque Nationale.

14. A.D. 1567. *De l'antiquité et solennité de la messe, par Jean du Tillet, évêque de Meaux*. Paris. J. Bienné. 1567. [160.]

I have not seen this book: see above, on no. 10.

15. A.D. 1567? *Advis d'un Prelat de France contre les piperies des Ministres des eglises nouvelles à Messieurs les Gentilshommes seduicts.* M.D.LXXXVII. [8°.]

The Bibliothèque Nationale possesses a copy of this tract, which I have seen: and a curious point arises out of it. For whereas Hase-Heumann's list gives the year 1567, the title-page of the Paris copy gives M.D.LXXXVII: and not only the title-page, but the preface (addressed to 'Monseigneur le Prince de Condé'), is signed 'à Paris le 7 de Novembre 1587. Vostre tres-humble et tres-obeissant seruiteur I. du Tillet E. de Meaulx.'

16. A.D. 1568. *Luciferi episcopi Calaritani ad Constantium, Constantini Magni F. Imp. Aug. Opuscula.* Parisiis. MDLXVIII. Apud Michaellem Sonnum, sub scuto Basiliensi, via Iacobaea. [8°.]

The preface is addressed to pope Pius V by 'Ioannes Tilius Episcopus Meldensis,' and is dated on Jan. 3, 1568. The contrast of tone between this and the prefaces to du Tillet's earlier editions impresses itself at once upon the notice. The high hopes of the Renaissance, the encyclopaedic enthusiasm for learning which plunged the young du Tillet in turn into Latin patristic and Greek conciliar literature, into French history and Roman law, into the iconoclastic controversy and the question of a Hebrew original to the Gospel, have given place to the cares of high office, to the dominant pressure of the religious controversy, and to the sombre pessimism of age. The *editio princeps* of the writings of Lucifer of Cagliari owed its appearance no longer to the editor's passion for the discovery and publication of the unknown, but to the singular appropriateness of the subject-matter to the temper of the times. The disorders engendered by the Arian struggle in the fourth century find their parallel in a gloomy picture of the state of contemporary France. Lucifer's attitude to Constantius suggests the prayer that the young and innocent king [Charles IX] might be divinely guided 'to demolish and destroy temples and groves and all idolatry, and to repress and extinguish all heresy.' The shadow of the coming massacre of St. Bartholomew lies heavy upon the pages of the latest preface that was penned by the gifted and versatile scholar, jurist, bishop, Jean du Tillet.

II. MSS. POSSESSED BY DU TILLET

Besides the Greek MS. of Canon law from Poitiers and the Hebrew MS. of St. Matthew's Gospel from Rome (see above, nos. 2 and 9), we have in one way or another knowledge of the following Latin MSS. as having belonged to du Tillet (those which he used for his own books are mentioned first)—

i. A MS. of Pacian (see above, p. 49). This is shown by the agreement of its readings to be identical with cod. Vaticanus Reginae 331, saec. x. The greater part of the magnificent collection of MSS. made by queen Christina and bought in 1690 by pope Alexander VIII was acquired from French sources before the year 1658. About the history of this particular MS., where du Tillet found it, and through whose hands it passed after his ownership of it and before queen Christina's, nothing more appears to be known.

ii. A MS. of the collections of Capitularies made by Ansegisus of Fontanelle and Benedict the deacon respectively (see above, p. 52). This is identified by Pertz (*M. G. H.: Leges*, i. 269) as Paris. lat. 4635 (olim Mazarin 4243), saec. x: and in fact the most cursory inspection of the MS. is enough to show that it served as a press copy for the edition. At the same time the very numerous alterations in what we may presume to be du Tillet's own handwriting show also that he must have had a second MS. at his disposal; moreover, soon after the commencement of book vi (book ii of Benedict), on fol. 153 *a* of Paris. lat. 4635 (which contains in all 240 leaves), the corrections cease and simultaneously the printed text appears to desert the MS. altogether.

iii. A MS. containing fragments of Ulpian and the whole of the Lex Romana Visigothorum (see above, no. 6, p. 52). This is certainly to be identified (if only because no other MS. of the Ulpian is known) with Vaticanus Reginae 1128, saec. ix, of which the contents are as follows: fol. 1 Lex Romana Visigothorum; fol. 190 Ulpiani fragmenta; fol. 212 lex Burgundionum; fol. 233 lex Ribuariorum; fol. 242 lex Salica; fol. 259 lex Alamannorum. The four last sections were doubtless the source also of the corresponding portions of du Tillet's edition of the German codes (no. 5, p. 52). The MS., before it came to queen Christina, was in the possession of Alexander Petavius (Petau). It bears on fol. 241 a the name Gauzibertus: but there appears to be no reason whatever to suppose (as has generally been supposed) that it came from Fleury. According to Delisle, *Cabinet des Manuscrits*, i. 285, the MSS. of both the brothers du Tillet descended to another Jean du Tillet, 'greffier en chef du parlement,' who died in 1646. Apparently his library was then dispersed: Gabriel Naudé, librarian successively to cardinal Mazarin and queen Christina, bought 'du feu M. du Tylliet trois crochetées de manuscrits de toutes sortes, 125 livres.' Alexandre Petau did not sell his MSS. to queen Christina till 1650 (Delisle, op. cit., p. 288); and it is possible that those MSS. of du Tillet which came to the queen's collection from Petau's had only been acquired by the latter between 1646 and 1650.

iv. A MS. of books ix-xvi of the Theodosian code (see above, no. 7, p. 53). This MS., like the last, can be certainly identified, and like the last it passed into the Petau collection and so to queen Christina: it has on fol. 1 the note 'Alexander Pauli filius Petavius Senator Parisiensis [A.D.] 1647,' and is now catalogued as Vat. Reg. 886. It was written in the sixth century, probably in Gaul, possibly at Lyons, the great centre, according to Dr. Traube, for the reproduction of manuscripts of the Code: the signatures of the quaternions are in Greek letters, and there is some Greek writing in the codex itself. It is described at length in G. Haenel, *Antiqua summaria codicis Theodosiani ex codice Vaticano cum codicis et summariorum descriptione nunc primum edidit Gustavus Haenel Lipsiensis* (Lipsiae, A.D. 1834), and in Th. Mommsen, *Theodosiani libri XVI cum constitutionibus Sirmondianis: et leges nouellae ad Theodosium pertinentes* (Berolini, A.D. 1905; pp. xlv-lvii, and tables ii, v). Like MS. no. ii above, it contains corrections in du Tillet's handwriting, which reappear in the text of his edition.

v. A MS. of the 'libri Carolini de non adorandis imaginibus' (see above, no. 8, p. 54). Du Tillet describes his own copy of the libri Carolini as 'exemplar huius libri uetustum in templo quodam maiore augustissimo ac totius Galliae antiquissimo repertum,' words which seem to point to Lyons, Reims, or St. Denis. The MS. was seen in du Tillet's possession by George Cassander, and is thus described by him in a letter to Joannes Molinaeus, A.D. 1560 (*Georgii Cassandri Opera*, ed. Paris, A.D. 1616, p. 1103: I owe this reference to H. J. Floss, *De suspecta librorum Carolinorum a Joanne Tilio editorum fide*, Bonn, A.D. 1860, p. 11): 'Vidi et alterum in Galliis apud quendam eruditum virum modo episcopum, ex bibliotheca quadam illustri scriptum, serico villato et aureis vmbilicis exornatum.' Later on the same MS. was seen by Paul Petau, who records (see A. Duchesne, *Historiae Francorum Scriptores*, ii. 352) that it contained at the end the following subscription, 'Ingelrannus abbas iussu Caroli Magni hunc librum scripsit et ad Adrianum papam tulit.' Du Tillet's MS. must be distinguished from another MS. which was already in his time in the Vatican library, and is spoken of by Augustin Steuch, the Vatican librarian († A.D. 1550: *Opera*, ed. 1591, iii. 226), as 'liber vetustissimus litteris Longobardicis scriptus, in bibliotheca Palatina'—by which, of course, is not meant the collection now called Palatine at the Vatican, which came from the sack of the Elector Palatine's library at Heidelberg. At the present time the Vatican library contains a MS. of the libri Carolini (Vat. 7207, saec. x), which belonged to Marienfeld in Germany and was brought to Italy by the cardinal legate Contarini: and as Contarini died in 1542, it is just possible that the MS. is that which was known in Rome to Steuch, but not possible that it was du Tillet's. But another MS. of the treatise, saec. ix-x, exists in the library of the Arsenal at Paris (Pertz, *Archiv*, viii. 361: H. Martin, *Catalogue des manuscrits*

de la bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, I [1885], p. 499): A. Reifferscheid (*Index scholarum in Vniuersitate Litterarum Vratislaviensi per hiemem anni MDCCCLXXIII-LXXIV* . . . pp. 1, 2), however, denies that this MS. can be identical with du Tillet's. The question would appear to turn in the first place on the presence or absence of the subscription of Ingelrannus in the MS.

vi (and vi 6?). A second MS. used for the same volume contained apparently the Acts of the Council of Frankfort in 794, and the writing of Paulinus of Aquileia against Felix of Urgel and Eliphandus of Toledo: and of this MS. du Tillet tells us 'in alio praeterea musaeo supramodum etiam antiquo volumen aliquod reperi. . . . Continet autem, vt ab aliis negotiis discedam, huius concilii acta, seorsum de singulis rebus agentia quae confectae et definitae fuere. istaque secunda nominatur materia, prima vero haeresis Feliciana.' He goes on to quote two passages, the first 'Conuenientibus, deo fauente . . .' about Eliphandus and Felix, the second 'Adlata est in medium . . .' about the Second Council of Nicaea: these are Canons I and II of the Council of Frankfort (Labbe-Coleti, ix. 101). The other canons were first edited in the following century from a MS. of St. Remi at Reims by the indefatigable Jacques Sirmond, who also used for the rest of the Acts of the Council a MS. given by Hincmar of Reims to his cathedral church. Sirmond had no doubt that the St. Remi MS. was the same that du Tillet had used: 'Synodi porro huius' he writes (*Concil. Antiq. Galliae*, ii. 681, quoted by Labbe-Coleti, ix. 110), 'exceptis canonibus, integrum ac peruetus exemplar suppeditaui nobis bibliotheca ecclesiae Remensis, cuius ope multa passim emendata. Canonum vero, qui antehac desiderabantur, copiam nacti sumus ex vetusto item codice sancti Remigii, eodem ipso, quo usum constabat illum, qui primus libros Carolinos, et cum his primum et secundum huius Concilii canonem, dissimulato et interpolato nomine suo, in lucem dedit. Praeter hoc enim aliud antiquae notae canonum Francofordiensium exemplar, quod sciam, nullum est.' But Sirmond was certainly inexact in this latter statement, for Paris. lat. 4628 A, saec. x—which, it is fair to add, was not at Paris in Sirmond's day—contains not only the book of Paulinus against Eliphandus and Felix (fol. 46 a Sancto incitante Spiritu . . .) but also the 'Capitula synodalia Caroli Magni,' or, in other words, the canons of Frankfort (fol. 55 a Coniungentibus Deo fauente . . .). This MS. belonged in the seventeenth century to a cleric of Poitiers: but a note at the end in a fifteenth-century hand records that 'Ce liure de pnt [= 'present'] est de l'abbaye de St. Denis en France. Henry de la Cloche.' It might therefore correspond well enough to du Tillet's description: for it contains a good deal of other matter beyond Paulinus and the council (e.g. Salic laws and the collection of Ansegisus), and St. Denis was even more truly than St. Remi a 'musaeum supramodum antiquum.'

Du Tillet further says 'accessit etiam mihi dono eiusdem exempli volumen cum hoc nostro: ex quo utroque illum Paulini libellum hausit,' from which it is presumably to be gathered that he had at command two independent authorities for the text of Paulinus; but his words are (perhaps intentionally) so obscure that it is not easy to fix their exact force. To me it seems as though he means to say that he possessed (1) a MS. containing both Paulinus and the Synod of Frankfort, and (2) a MS. containing Paulinus only. If so, the latter should probably be identified with Vat. Reg. 192, of which foll. 1-101 consist of a ninth-century copy of the three books *contra Felicem*: the MS., before it came to queen Christina, had belonged to Alexandre Petau, and in earlier times to St. Ouen at Rouen, 'iste liber est de scō Audoenō Rothm.'

vii. The MS. of the works of Lucifer (see above, no. 16, p. 57) is unhesitatingly identified by the latest editor, W. Hartel, in the *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum*, vol. xiv (Vienna, A.D. 1886) with cod. Vat. Reginae 133, saec. ix-x, on the ground of the consensus of MS. and edition in errors great and small. No other MS. of Lucifer is known to exist or have existed: and it is therefore obvious to presume that the codex which du Tillet employed in the sixteenth century, and which queen Christina acquired in the seventeenth, is the one mentioned in two mediaeval catalogues of the library of the monastery of Corbie. In the later of these two catalogues, circa A.D. 1200 (Becker, *Catalogi Bibliothecarum Antiqui*, Bonn, A.D. 1885, p. 283), the 245th item runs as follows: 'Iohannes diaconus super pentateuchum. Luciferi episcopi pro

Athanasio libri duo. de regibus apostaticis liber unus. de non conueniendo cum hereticis liber unus. de non parcendo in Deum delinquentibus liber unus. quod moriendum sit pro Dei filio liber unus. epistola Florentii liber unus. Athanasii libri duo. liber ad Constantium. Athanasius ad monachos.' This enumeration of the treatises of Lucifer corresponds substantially to the edition of du Tillet: and probably there would never have been any doubt about identifying du Tillet's MS. with that of Corbie but for the mention, as present in the Corbie MS., of the commentary of John the deacon on the Pentateuch. But it is reasonable to conclude that this supposed connexion in one MS. of the writings of John and Lucifer is due to some confusion in the catalogue: for (1) the treatise of John is now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. lat. 12309, saec. xi, and not only forms a separate MS. in a separate binding now, but apparently always has done so; and (2) a somewhat earlier catalogue at Corbie, of the twelfth century (Becker, p. 189) reckons the two items separately, no. 191 'Iohannis Romani expositio in genesi,' no. 213 'Luciferi liber ad Constantium imperatorem' (the Pro Athanasio, which comes first in the more detailed enumeration of the later list, is addressed to Constantius, and opens with the words 'Cogis nos, Constanti . . .'). There need therefore be no question that du Tillet found his MS. of Lucifer in the monastery of Corbie, any more than that his MS. is that which is now in the Vatican.

So far we have been dealing with MSS. which du Tillet used himself: we now turn to various MSS. of which contemporary or later scholars made use under the title of 'codex Tilianus' or the like.

viii. Sirmond in his *Concilia Galliae* made frequent use of a 'codex Tili Engolismensis.' Labbe drew from it a 'Chronicon Engolismense.' It is very likely that it was the same MS., then in the possession of Claude Hardy, from which Labbe's *Concilia* drew an unpublished index of titles to the Nicene canons and some other matter (Labbe-Coleti, ii. 48 'ex codice MS. V. C. Claudii Hardy,' 51 'in codice V. C. Claudii Hardy senatoris Parisiensis'). In 1647 it belonged to Alexandre Petau, who wrote a table of contents on the second leaf: from his collection it passed to queen Christina's, and is now Vaticanus Reginae 1127. It was unknown to Maassen, *Geschichte der Quellen und der Literatur des canonischen Rechts im Abendlande* (Gratz, A.D. 1870): but through the description in Duchesne, *Le Liber Pontificalis* I, pp. 1, li (from which most of the present account is derived), it became known to me, and has been employed from the first in my *Ecclesiae Occidentalis Monumenta Iuris Antiquissima*. It was written in the ninth century, perhaps about A.D. 825, and at the beginning of the eleventh century belonged to the abbey of St. Cybar at Angoulême: on intercalated pages between foll. 10 and 11 are Angoulême annals from 815 to 872, with various continuations up to 1000 A.D.: and on leaves at the end, after the collection proper, are miscellaneous notes, of dates down to the twelfth century, including on fol. 161 the names of the bishops of Angoulême. The main collection is described in Maassen, op. cit., pp. 613-24, from the sister MS. of St. Maur, now Paris. lat. 1451.

ix. Andreas Chesnius (André Duchesne) in his *Historiae Francorum Scriptores*, ii (Paris, A.D. 1636), p. 11, printed 'ex antiquo Codice MS. Ioannis Tili,' a series of early Frankish annals from the year 708 to the year 807: and these were reprinted by Bouquet, ii. 642, v. 17, who first called them after du Tillet's name, and by Pertz, *Monumenta Germaniae Historica, Scriptores*, i (Hanover, A.D. 1826), pp. 4, 6, 219. The MS. of the 'Annales Tiliani' has completely vanished; indeed nobody since Duchesne appears to have seen it. The annals are most nearly related to the annals of St. Amand and of Lorsch, and their origin may be conjecturally placed somewhere in the region of north-eastern France.

x, xi. Franciscus Balduinus, primarily a Jurist, devoted himself also to the history of the African Church, especially in its relation to the Donatists, a subject which seemed to offer a striking parallel to the reform movement and schism of the sixteenth century: and from him we learn that his friend du Tillet possessed a MS. of Optatus Milevitanus' work against the Donatists, and a MS. of the Acts of the Conference at Carthage between Catholics and Donatists in the year 411. Balduinus' first publication under this head was an edition of Optatus in 1563: in his preface he tells us that the 'German edition' (i.e. the *editio princeps* by Cochlaeus, 1549) was

'mendosissimus': that he had emended 'sexcentos locos' by the help of a MS. of 'Claudius Espencaeus Theologus Parisiensis': that he had confidently relied on further aid to emendation 'ex codice Ioannis Tili Episcopi Briocensis ut ueterum librorum, sic antiquitatum Ecclesiasticarum studiosissimi. sed quod iam propter absentiam doctissimi antistitis praestari non potuit, altera forte editio postea praestabit.' Three years later, in 1566, Balduinus followed up his edition of Optatus by a history (not an edition of the text) of the Carthaginian Conference, *Historia Carthaginensis Collationis, siue Disputationis de ecclesia olim habitae inter Catholicos et Donatistas, autore Franc. Balduino I. C.*, the preface of which is addressed 'R. D. Ioanni Tilio Episcopo Meldensi,' and is dated on the Calends of April, 1566. 'Cum hisce diebus' (begins the author) 'Optatum nostrum, quem ope tui codicis iterum emendatum rursus edere instituo, forte relegerem [he goes on to compare the religious crisis in the France of his own day with the similar circumstances of the African Church of old times] . . . Quid autem magni illi viri et veluti heroes [i. e. Marcellinus and Augustine] fecerint, tumultuantibus in Africa Donatistis, et quam secuti sint rationem eorum reuincendorum, ut magis intelligerem, tu ipse fecisti, qui mihi Collationis Carthaginensis Acta quaedam nondum euulgata communicasti¹.' Three more years elapsed, and in 1569 Balduinus was able to produce his promised new edition of Optatus: near the beginning of the 'annotationes in primum librum' we read that this second edition was to be almost as great an improvement on the first edition as that had been on its German predecessor, and the improvement would be due to two new MSS. 'quorum alterum Io. Tilio Episcopo Meldensi, alterum Macereo Theologo Parisiensi debemus.' The editor quotes du Tillet's MS. expressly in book iii of Optatus, in book iv, but more especially in book vii: for though this book was incomplete at the end in that MS., no less than six passages were given in it which occur in no other MS.: and while most of these passages are short enough, the two first extend over several pages each of Ziwsa's edition in vol. xxvi of the Vienna *Corpus Script. Eccl. Lat.* (1893).

The MS. of Optatus soon disappeared: Dupin about 1700 could find out nothing about it; but the presence of these passages in the seventh book (which, it may be added, Ziwsa accepts as genuine) would easily lead to its identification, should it ever turn up again.

On the other hand the MS. of the Acts of the Conference has had a nearly continuous known history. After Balduinus' death it passed into the hands of Angelus Vergetius, 'Graeci hominis sed Latine doctissimi,' and from him to Claudius Mondinus, a kinsman of the first editor, Papirius Massonus (Papire Masson). Masson's edition appeared at Paris in 1589 (the dedication is dated Oct. 1, A.D. 1588): *Gesta Collationis Chartagini habitae . . . Papirii Massoni studio atque opera primum in lucem editum*. The preface concludes with these words: 'nec plura hoc loco dicenda existimamus, quia Balduinus praeceptor meus in Iure Ciuili, qui Acta commodato tantum in veteribus adhuc membranarum ab antistite Meldorum Tilio habuerat, elegantem in ea commentarium edidit.' Prefixed to the dedication is a further note which happily enables us to reconstruct both the earlier and later history of the MS.: 'Collationis Codex manuscriptus in veteribus membranarum sic inscriptus est. Liber oblatus ad altare Sancti Stephani, voto Tulcherii Cononici. Deinde Acta Collationis seu gesta Continet.' The formula 'liber oblatus ad altare Sancti Stephani' is that of the books of the (then) cathedral church of Lyons²: and the manuscript of Masson is shown by the presence of this formula to be

¹ Near the end of his tract 'ad nouarum Ecclesiarum Ministros' (see above, no. 12, p. 56) du Tillet gives a marginal reference to the 'Catholic. collatione contra Donatist. Carthaginis,' which he must have taken from the same MS.

² Manuscripts presented with this or a similar formula by the bishops Leidrad (A.D. 798-814), Agobard (814-840), Amolus (841-852), and Remigius (852-875), are still preserved in the library at Lyons: 'Leidrad licet indignus tamen episcopus istum librum tradidi ad altare sancti Stephani' (cod. 599 [515], Gregory Nazianzen translated by Rufinus: 608 [524] Augustine *varia*: compare the pamphlet of M. F. Desvernay, late librarian, *Lettre de Leidrade évêque de Lyon* . . . [Lyon, A.D. 1899] p. 31); 'Leidradus indignus episcopus istum librum tradidi ad altare sancti Stephani' (cod. 610 [526], Augustine *contra Faustum*): 'Liber oblatus ad altare sancti Stephani ex uoto Agobardi episcopi' (cod. 471 [401], Bede on Esdras): 'Liber oblatus ad altare sancti Stephani ex uoto Amoli episcopi' (cod.

that numbered Paris. lat. 1546 in the Bibliothèque Nationale, saec. ix, though the name of the canon of Lyons should have been given as Fulcherius, not Tulcherius. Further information about the history of the MS. since the date of Masson's edition is supplied by other notes and press-marks now to be found in it, e.g. 'P. Pithoei. Mons^r. Mondin aduocat me la bailli en eschange dun code Henry en feb. 1594': and after Pithou it appears to have belonged in turn to the original Jesuit library of Clermont (dispersed under Henry IV), to de Thou, and to Colbert.

Masson's edition contains further, as an appendix to the *Collatio*, the 'Gesta Purgationis Caeciliani et Felicis' and a fragment 'ex historicis [*sic*] Passionis S.S. Datiui, Saturnini, Felicis Ampelii. . .'. The former of these pieces is the well-known record of the official investigation into the charge made by the Donatists against the Catholic bishops, and especially against Felix, the consecrator of Caecilian of Carthage, of surrendering the sacred books in the persecution: and Masson notes (p. 33) that the source from which he derived it was 'antiquissimum sed non integrum exemplar librorum Optati Mileuitani, ex quo hanc illorum appendicem primum exscripsi A. C. P. P. MDLXIII.' But it must not be supposed that this MS. is the codex Tilianus: it is the present Paris. lat. 1951, saec. xi, from Cormery-sur-Indre, and contains of Optatus only the seventh and part of the sixth book.

xii, xiii. Two MSS. of Latin poets belonging to the library of du Tillet were put at the disposal of his friend Elias Vinetus (Élie Vinet), who was also by origin his neighbour, as he came from the district of Saintes. The first of these was a MS. of the scholiasts of Persius, which is stated to have been used in Vinet's edition of 1563. I have seen a copy of a 1563 (Poitiers) edition by Vinet, 'Lucii Annaei Cornuti Grammatici antiquissimi commentum in Auli Persii Flacci Satyras, nunc primum formis editum,' but the preface mentions three MSS. only—one that he and a friend had discovered, another 'Francisci Bernae Santonensis,' and the last 'Ioannis Amaritonis Aruerni': nor do the notes on the satires themselves (pp. 81–92) mention any MS. of du Tillet's, though the colophon does tell us that Vinet, while at work on Persius in 1557, was resident in Angoulême. The second is Vinet's 'codex Tilianus' of Ausonius: in his *editio maior* of the works of that poet (the copy I have seen is one of Bordeaux, A.D. 1580) the 'Vita Ausonii' makes mention of an 'exemplar minus antiquum Ioannis Tili Engolismensis'—less ancient, that is, than a Lyons codex in 'barbaric' (presumably Merovingian) writing—which is also quoted occasionally in the notes to the text. This MS. of du Tillet-Vinet appears to be now in the Leiden Library, Vossianus Lat. Q 107. Unlike most of du Tillet's MSS., it is of relatively late date: and unlike all those of his MSS. of which the origin is either certainly or probably known, it is not of French provenance, for it is thought to be the MS. which Ferrarius used for the Milan edition of Ausonius (1490), and that came from the library of the Dominicans of St. Eustorgio at Milan: see R. Peiper in the *Jahrbücher für Philologie*, Supplement-Band xi (1880), pp. 207, 213, &c. That du Tillet bought MSS. in Italy is stated in general terms by Blume, *Iter Italicum*, i. 49: but he quotes no facts in illustration, and perhaps was thinking only of the Hebrew Gospel of St. Matthew, which we know du Tillet acquired in Rome (p. 55, *supra*).

xiv. The list of du Tillet's MSS. is closed by the oldest of them all, the Bodleian codex of the Chronicle of Jerome, with its continuation by Marcellinus, which is the subject of the present publication.

The results of the preceding inquiry indicate that we should look almost certainly to some monastery or cathedral of the centre or north of France as the source from which du Tillet acquired his MS. of the Chronicle: while the minute annotation to which the MS. was subjected about A.D. 1400 (see above, p. 27) proves further that it then belonged to a society where learning flourished and where books were numerous. Fleury is unlikely, for it possessed two other MSS. of the Chronicle (see above, pp. 2, 4): Tours and St. Mesmin are unlikely also, for they borrowed the older of the two Fleury MSS. in the ninth century 462 [391], Bede on 1 Reg.): 'Liber oblatas ad altare sancti Stephani ex uoto Remigii humilis episcopi' (cod. 463 [392], Jerome on Isaiah); 'Liber oblatas ad altare sancti Stephani dono Remigii episcopi' (cod. 609 [525], Augustine *de doctrina christiana*).

to copy it (see Traube, *Hieronimi Chronicorum codicis Floriacensis fragmenta*, pp. iii, iv, xii): as between the rest, Lyons, Corbie, Reims, St. Denis, and so on, my own conjecture would fall on St. Denis as perhaps the most probable of all localities. But such a conjecture claims no further recognition than to serve as a starting-point for future inquirers.

That the MS. was written in Italy (Traube, *op. cit.* p. xii) there can, I think, be little doubt. The only addition which I can make to the exhaustive treatment of its characteristics by the editor of this volume relates to a curious and (as far as I know) hitherto unnoticed feature of its palaeography, namely the occurrence of Greek forms of abbreviations. At Ann. Abr. 940, 980, and 2112 (foll. 49 b, 51 b, 119 a) we have $\overline{\text{DAD}}$ for DAVID: at Ann. Abr. 1005, fol. 53 b, and also in the column headings of every left-hand page (with one exception) from fol. 54 b to fol. 66 b, $\overline{\text{ISL}}$ for ISRAHEL: at Ann. Abr. 1023, fol. 53 b, $\overline{\text{ILM}}$ for HIERUSALEM. At Ol. cci. 4, fol. 111 b, the scribe originally wrote $\overline{\text{IC}}$ for IESVS, but then drew a line through it and went on to write $\overline{\text{IHS}}$. And finally, on the upper margin of foll. 119 a, 119 b, a contemporary hand has scrawled TERTIVS EPC CLEMENS AN VIII, QVARTVS EPIC—what followed on fol. 119 b is covered up by the writing of the late annotator and cannot be deciphered. Each one of these five abbreviations is rare or unheard of in extant Latin Christian documents, regular or common in Greek. What is especially noticeable about these Graecisms is that they are not confined to the *fila regnorum*, or even to the text as a whole, but occur in marginal additions also. They cannot therefore be all explained as simply survivals of the original use of either Eusebius or Jerome: they rather appear to indicate that the MS. was written at a time and place which still experienced the direct influence of Greek Christian writing on Latin.

Such relative completeness as this appendix may now claim could not have been attained without the unstinted and ungrudging assistance of many scholars. Chief among these must be named M. Henry Omont of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Professor L. Traube of Munich, and Mgr. G. Mercati of the Vatican Library: but thanks are also due to M. Marais of the Bibliothèque Mazarine at Paris, M. G. Barringer of the Department of Printed Books at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Prof. K. Lake of the University of Leyden, and not least to the editor of this volume, both for the kindness with which he has welcomed this appendix to a place in it, and for the trouble which he has taken in verifying many of the references.

C. H. TURNER.

Note 1 (p. 58, MS. iii). The MS. of Ulpian was accessible to Pierre Pithou, for a careful collation of it in his handwriting is preserved in his copy (now in the Bodleian, 8° I 24 Jur.) of the *Brachylogos totius Iuris Ciuilis siue Corpus Legum; cui adiunctae sunt Institutiones T. Caii Iurecons., Vlpiani ex toto scriptorum ipsius corpore Tituli undetriginta ex recenti reperto* (Lugduni. Apud Mauricium Roy, et Ludouicum Pesnot. 1553).

Note 2 (pp. 58, 59, MS. v). A request addressed to the library of the Arsenal, with a view to further information about the MS. of the libri Carolini preserved there, has remained without effect.

Note 3 (p. 60, MS. viii). The MS. of Claude Hardy may perhaps have been not du Tillet's MS., but a sister MS., no. 562 in the Benedictine catalogue of the College of Clermont, which seems to have contained the same collection of canonical and other material as Vat. Reg. 1127 and Paris lat. 1451. What has become of this Clermont MS. I am unable to say: the greater part of it appears in the Meerman sale catalogue of A.D. 1824 as no. 583, but it did not pass into the Philipps collection.

Note 4. At the last moment I learn from Dr. Mercati that in the preface to Menard's edition of the Gregorian Sacramentary (Paris, A.D. 1642) mention is made, among the codices employed, of a 'liber MS. Bibliothecae Tilianae, qui est ordo Romanus, cuius mihi copiam fecit vir clarissimus Ioannes Tilius.' The 'vir clarissimus,' as the date shows, must be that Jean du Tillet into whose hands the MSS. of his relative the bishop came, as recorded on p. 58 *supra*. Menard goes on to say that the MS. had lost its first gathering, that it had belonged to the church of Séz in the province of Rouen, and that it differed from the 'ordo Romanus' in several respects; that it contained at the end a list of popes ending with Sergius III [A.D. 904-911] and a chronicle extending from the Creation of the world to the 'forty-second year of Charles, successor after four years' interval of Charles and Carloman'—i.e. apparently a date about A.D. 928, near the close of the reign of Charles the Simple—but that elsewhere in the MS. a list of French kings is brought down to Henry I in the eleventh century: and that this seemed to be the date of the MS.

APPENDIX VI

DESCENDANTS OF THE BODLEIAN MANUSCRIPT

THE fact that thirty-three (perhaps thirty-five) leaves of the Bodleian Manuscript are missing, lends some importance to its descendants in so far as they make good this deficiency. The only descendants known to me have been detected by Mommsen's principle of classification, according to which the presence of Marcellinus as a continuation in any MS. is a suggestion that the MS. in question is akin to O. Among the MSS. of Marcellinus is an eleventh-century MS. in the archiepiscopal library at Udine, ot^o 14 (U), which Mommsen has shown (*Chronica Minora*, II, p. 52) to be descended from O. This MS., as we shall see hereafter, contains Eusebius and Jerome as well as Marcellinus. There are also in existence nine MSS. of Marcellinus which Mommsen, adopting a suggestion of Bethmann's, regarded as descendants of U. Of these the Vienna and Venice MSS. do not contain Eusebius and Jerome at all; five others, including the Bodleian Canonici script. eccl. 193, insert Prosper between Jerome and Marcellinus and are therefore presumably of the L family, so far as the text of Eusebius and Jerome is concerned; I have found this presumption borne out by a comparison of Canonici script. eccl. 193, with some of the readings of L. There remain Paris. Lat. 4870 (fourteenth century) (W), and the Bodleian Canonici script. eccl. 96 (fifteenth century) (V), which may be descended from O in the part devoted to the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome. I have found that these two MSS., as also U, contain the notice 'Roma . . . adseritur,' found in the margin of O on f. 66 b. As this entry belongs to a class of sloping marginalia peculiar to O, its appearance in U V W renders it highly probable that they are descended from O in Eusebius as well as in Marcellinus. A further resemblance converts this probability into a certainty. These three MSS. contain instead of the complete Chronicle, the two prefaces followed by select entries. As the selection is the same in all cases, it must have been made by the scribe of U, or else all three must be descended from a common ancestor in which the selection was first made. A comparison of V with the photographs of O has shown me that in the first part of the Chronicle, where O spreads each year across two pages, the author of the selection has not adhered to the strict chronological order, but has completed his selections from each verso (left-hand) page of O before commencing those on the opposite recto (right-hand) page. This proves that his archetype corresponded page for page with O; but as I have shown elsewhere (p. 23), the sloping marginalia were copied into O, after the MS. was written, from a MS. with a different division of pages. It is therefore clear that the MS. used by the author of selection was not an ancestor of O, but either O itself or a descendant.

A few details about these MSS. may not be out of place. U has been described by Mommsen (loc. cit., p. 50), who however has not mentioned that it is a palimpsest. The lower writing consists of one or more Latin works in red, black, and green ink, not much older than that with which we are concerned. The upper writing is in red and black ink, and comprises the Chronicle of Bede, the treatise 'de septuaginta duabus linguis,' the prefaces of Jerome and Eusebius to the *Chronica*, select entries from the *Chronica*, brief biographical notices of the emperors, and select entries from Marcellinus. There are 21-26 lines to a page. The photographs published herewith include the two prefaces, the entries selected from the lost leaves at the beginning of O, and a page containing part of the matter which must have stood in the lost leaf after f. 144 in O. After the last page represented by the photographs reproduced in this volume

there is a lacuna, and the next page begins with a mention of the consuls. A comparison with V W shows that the last words of the Chronicle proper, the chronological summary and list of persecutions, and biographical notices of the Latin and Roman kings are here missing. Mommsen explains the lacuna by supposing that this passage has been torn out of the MS., but I have a difficulty in accepting this view. The MS. consists entirely of quaternions with the exception of one gathering, where an odd leaf has been prefixed to a complete quaternion. The lacuna in question comes in the middle of a quaternion, so that if two leaves are here missing, the gathering must have been of ten instead of eight leaves, and the two missing leaves must have been the middle ones. It is true that in O itself, gathering 'viii' (ff. 72-81) contains ten leaves, while all the other extant gatherings are of eight, and therefore it is not impossible that U may have had a similar gathering of ten leaves, but it is difficult to believe in so remarkable a coincidence as that the one quaternion of ten leaves should be the only one except near the end of the MS. where a leaf or more is missing and that the two missing leaves of the quaternion should have been just those two which could disappear without leaving a trace behind. As the lacuna begins exactly at the end of a page and ends exactly at the beginning of a page in U, it is clear that if it were already absent when U was written, U must here be retaining the paging of its archetype, and, since V W contain the missing passage, they must be descended, not from U, as Mommsen held, but from some ancestor of U, itself a descendant of O.

W is also described by Mommsen (*loc. cit.*). It contains the same works as U, whose lacuna it supplies; but it begins with Eusebius, postponing Bede and the 'de septuaginta duabus linguis' till after the end of Marcellinus. It is in red and black ink and has 24 lines to a page. Its text closely resembles that of U, the differences, where not merely in spelling, being generally nothing more than slips of the pen on the part of the scribe of U. In some cases its readings might be explained as misreadings of U. Compare especially 'a iure legatis' = 'ani relegatis' (f. 42 b, l. 9 in U); 'nunc' = 'nūō' (f. 43 a, l. 21 in U), and 'fonnus' = 'fotinus' (f. 85 b, l. 8 in U). These readings would suggest that in spite of all difficulties W is really copied from U. On the other hand U is full of contractions, where W writes the words at length with a success which, if U were really the archetype, would argue extensive historical as well as palaeographical knowledge on the part of the scribe. The most striking instances that I have noticed where W has distinct readings, which seem to be more than a copyist's errors, are 'Galicia' (V 'Gallicia') for 'Galatia' (f. 85 b, l. 9 in U) and the apparently genuine marginal 'Syrus,' omitted in U, against the entry 'Syrus fuisse . . .' (f. 49 a in U). The photographs appended to this volume include the two pages where the lacuna after f. 144 in O and the lacuna after f. 85 in U coincide.

V Venetus, of which ff. 1-89, including the *Chronica*, were written by Daniel Victurius, formerly belonged to Petrus Victus, afterwards to the Carthusian monastery at Venice, where it would appear to have been no. xxxi. It is now, as we have seen, in the Bodleian library. It is in black ink and contains 31-33 lines to a page. Coxe in his catalogue of the Canonici MSS. has overlooked the fact that it is a palimpsest, and I cannot say what the lower writing is. It contains the same works as W, and in the same order, with the addition of Nicholas de Lyra's *Libellus contra Iudaeorum perfidiam*, an epistle of Rabbi Samuel, and a treatise on the abominations contained in the Talmud. It is copied with much less care than W, and the scribe has often conjecturally amended obscure passages, so that it can be of little use to any one who has the readings of U and W before him. I have only used it myself because it has been more accessible to me than the other descendants of O.

Codex Bodleianus

Auct. T. II. 26, foll. I R, 33 R-145 V.

Terentius uincens et galie
falsus salu
tem.

Etus iste discer
torum mos f
tut: ut exercendi ingenii causa
grecos libros latino sermone absol
uerent: et quod plus in se difficul
tatis haberet premita illustrum
monum addita metri necessitate
transferebant. Unde et m. tullius
platonis integros libros
ad uerbum interpretatus est: et cum
in istis uerborum exametris
uerbis edidisset in reuofotis
edononico luit. In quo opere
ita sepe aureum illud flumen
eloquiae quibdam scabris et
turbulentis obicibus retardantur
ut qui interpretata nesciunt a co
cerone dicta non credant. Diffici
le est enim alienas lineas insequen
tem non aliter excedere. Arduum
ut que in aliena lingua bene dea
sunt: eadem deinde in translatione
conseruent. Significatum est aliquid
minus uerbi proprietate non habeo
meum quod id efficerem et dum quero
implere sententiam longo am
bitu: aut breuius quia aliud.

120
accedit ipsorum auferatque dis
similitudines consimiliterates
figurari. Ipse postremo sum
et ut ita dicam uerba diuini
gue generis ad uerbum interpretor.
Absimile resonat. Si ob necessi
tate aliquid mutatio in ordine
in sermone. Ab interpretis inde
tor officio recessisse. Ita quia
uicenti lineae in galie ne plus
dumque me obsecro ut quicquid
hoc tumultuarii operis est: dico
in non iudicium in uero a legens.
per hunc cum et uotario ut satis
uelocissime dictauerit et diffi
cultate reuocam diuini monum
uoluntati in instrumenta teste
tu: que a septuaginta interpre
tibus edita non eundem saporem
in greco sermone custodit. Quia
ob rem aquila et symmachus
et theodorus matari diuersum
pene opus in eorum opere prodide
rit. Alio uicente uerbum a uero
exprimere. Alio sensu. prout
sequitur tertio non multum a uerbis
discrepare. Quinta autem et
sexta et septima edicio haec
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quidam autem corporis aut.

est alibi scriptum et ea quae

indiscreta sunt et non est per

memorantur quomodo per

uersum per se consistens

ei datur in proelio ait dicitur

poeta non est eorum qui autem

uoluerit potest inspicere ipsi

etiam in istis apud delphos epul

etiam in istis apud delphos epul

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etiam in istis apud delphos epul

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	ΧΥ	ΧΥΙΙΙΙ	ΧϞΙΙΙ	ΙΙΙΙΙΙ
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AUGUSTINUS SILIUS
LI REGIS FILIUS IN
AUGUSTINUS SILIUS
TUS EST MONTI
NOMEN DEDIT

INCERTA
CINEM HAC
TACONDITAM
RONT POST TROIX
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Iuda

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eodem tempore
talummatq
anchidalem
condidit
propheta
uictusa
bakboco
medose
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Sakdandallus
eodem tempore
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Acé
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medorum

hebraeorum
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atheniens

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medorum	hebraeorum iuda	hebraeorum isl	Atheniensis
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xv	xxi	xxxvi	xxi
xvi	xxii	xxxvii	xxii
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xviii	xxiiii	xxxix	xxiiii
xix	xxv	xl	xxv

*prophetas antequam
hebraeos
ossee & isai
amoz
iesaias
ionas
et de iud xxi. m. l.*

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xv	uuiii	uuiii	xii	xxi
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xvii	xi	xi	xiiii	xxiii
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xix	xiii	xiii	xvi	xxv

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suu mox ortho
hercule meo
enominat

aegypti

osorthon uuiii

aegypti
suu mox ortho
hercule meo
enominat

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pondera x

musin uenit xx

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pondera
musin uenit

latinorum xui

amulus

Siluius xliii

crines plauis

lacedem maced

corinthios aegyptio

suu mox ortho

hercule meo

enominat

aegypti

suu mox ortho

hercule meo

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hercule meo

enominat

aegypti

suu mox ortho

hercule meo

enominat

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ui	xxiii	xxiii	xxiii
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vii	xxv	xxv	xxv

latinoꝝ lacedem' maced' corinthi' ægyptioꝝ

iiii	xxui	xui	iiii	iiii
x	xxuii	xuii	u	u
xi	xxuiii	xuiii	ui	ui

maced' ii

coenusxii

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xiii	xxx ii ægyptioꝝ	uiii	uiii
xiiii	xxx i iii stphoeni	uiii	uiii
xv	xxxii iii cæmare	x	x

optinuere

x i dykastix xxiiii

xii bocchoris xliii

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automenes i ii

xvi	xxxiii u	posthos in corintho co
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xviii	xxxv ui	prytanis
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ar dysus filius dyatis xxxvi

xix	xxxvi ui	iii
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xxxvii ui	iiii
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lacedemonior' reges defecerunt

olympias

prima

primam olympiadem

bocchoris ægypt

africanus temporibus

tusiura consti

loxtham regis hebreæo

tuit sub quo a

kumpuisse scribit

gnus locutus est

nostra quoque supputatio his de temporibus exarxiuuisse
scribit autem africanus ut ebraei sponam ad hunc modum
exchylus alexandris filius apud athenienses optinuiprin
cipatum annu xxiii quædæ tate loxtham pæc nauatin hieru
salem porro et nos in prima olympiade loxtham posuimus
et hic aug' q'ay acap' tunc porro solus incipit olympiade
acup' tunc q'ay de reat' tunc an' h' b' 2 c
et tunc adit' ab e' h' b' 2 c tunc an' h' b' 2 c
loge p' incipit ubi

medokum

hebreator
iuda

hebreator
ist

athensensis

1. olymp

olymadon

pprimifit

filiuspraxoni

disprimuscon

stluitsubier

erhoatenien

siumpudice

xui

xuii

xuiii

hebreator iuda

ipathani xui

2. olymp

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4. olymp

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madrdusxl

5. olymp

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lydorū aegyptiorū

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arctinos milesius uersi
pictor florentissimus

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ui

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tyrimmas xxxiiii

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i

reus etromulus gene

ui

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rantur et marti et iha

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trieris nauica uitamine

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dam elarus habetur

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cinacethen lae daemonis
poeta qui telegoni scripsit

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runt opaculosi iugent
conditurus bis battus

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cuius proprium nomen
aristoteles

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ditatstsubachaz ui

rege iuda et osce uiiii

rege israhel atheniens uiiii

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ptiorum bocece

subquod gnus lo uiiii

cutus ad xxi

Uiolympr

iii romapaxilibcon uiiii

iii dies festus est condita

ii e xxi. l. m. m. g. l. h. 5. ii

ii romapaxilibcon uiiii

ii apabiokomuliduceoe

iii cisis

obasylhimpunitatem

magnapomulomulti

ii tudocougitur

conualib. ludissaginx

ii karpaennoabukbecon

iii ditatextioetunduirei

ii numpulcheppimaleu

ii etopunadclamarione

ii kapiennumthalasvo

ii inducikomuliduceoe

ii tukundeinnubtarom

ii sollemnitate thalas

ii yonulgoclamitane

ii quodseilicettalisno

ii stasitquaethalassu

ii habereentreatux

Thalasiojnubti

ii athalaso duce

ii romulidicitur

ii quonunx abinap

ii in nobexedina

ii in uentatst

Uiolympr

xiii

oecelxxi xii

primacaptiuitas israhel

Decemtribus gentis iuda et aqua uocabantur ist

eterat in partem amara et uicta ex sen nae et ribus

rege chaldaeorum intranslatae sunt in montes

asalmixas medorum reeratum q. est in samaria an cel

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pos. de m. p.
de m. p.
m. p. p. p.
m. p. p. p.
nomen et
stipendium

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medorum

1862

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| XII | XII | CAECINUS CESAR IIII | IIII |
| XIII | XIII | TEMNATIS CUS IIII | IIII |
| IIII Olymp | | TUMINIPIDENA | |
| XIII | XIII | TESUCIENTES qui | |
| | | propter SABINAM X | IIII |
| | | captum bellum Atheniensium | |
| | | mouebantur in | |
| | | turapomulo Aesimides X | |
| XIIII | XV | | X |

xx xxi ii xi

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БІНАРНОСТЬ

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(2) *probatum*

macēdon

lydokum

αεγυπτιορων

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XXXIII TRAMESSENIOS
VICENNALEBELLUM
HABEBANT

XXXU

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USUEXIPICATORAG
NOSCITURETSIBYLLA
ERYTHREA

XXXUI

SIBYLLAERYTHRA
NOSCITUR

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CUMIO HISPANIDEA SIBILLE ET
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XXXUIM

XXXUIM

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INSICILIACONDITA

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ETCATINAIN
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DITA

macēdon III

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medorum heracleor atheniens' romanor

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 xxxiii xiii u xxiiii

xiiii olymp'

romania acurib
 quipites appel
 latio cccx

xxxiiii xiiii ^{romania tatio sabi}
 xxxv xv ^{norum pegeres}
 xxxvi xvi ^{nantecum romulo}
 xxxvii xvii ^{acurib quipites ap}
 xxxviii xviii ^{pellati}
 xxxviiii xviii uiii xxviii

xiiii olymp'

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xv olymp'

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xvi olymp'

vi xxvi ^{romulus apud palu}
 vii xxvii ^{den caprae nusqam illi}
 vii xxviii ^{compauntet sua}
 vii xxviii ^{dentelucio proculo}
 vii xxviii ^{quirini no min econ}
 vii xxviii ^{separatus est}
 vii xxviii ^{romulorum}
 vii xxviii ^{numa}
 vii xxviii ^{pompius xli}

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 tempore pont
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dedit assēs lignos et scorticos

cum decem mē
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essent num
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xxii ra constituit

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Capta hierosolyma ab assy
riis ad uaj rem p e c e m ægy
pti iudaeorum qui trans
fugerunt huius uaj ris hiero
mas quoq propheta m m m m

In temporibus certantibus
aconetragos destitit uen
premi odabat uel inde exiit
tragoedus nuncupatos

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ROMANOK'

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11 *van der melle* *also two* *xxx*

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1111) 5 ans nabege opoimie furei mplemte & eny XXX11)

Cum + mides q' suffragit me infici bablonē
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np' raxant hie cieľ

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Davidiel

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ROMANORUM

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Equus ancilla es et nobilis

capitulum filius montes
capitulum filius montes

lenaxen linum possaxen

in uxor duxit eam suam roman

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XIII *dispositio superioris ecclesie*

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2011

Sept. 2. mit 30. Fuhm. Grönf.

THE NORTH BRITISH

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XX. Eulmoxodachleusuccet
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XXV solispaetadepectioeun
XXVI puturhimeantthalusante
dixisset

XXV
XXVI

XXVIII
XXVIII

MACEDONUM
ALCETAS XXVIII

I

XXX alvattestastvaces
dimicauerunt

II

XXXI isthmia post melicertes
capitaisprimumacta

III

XXXII

III

XXXIII septem sapientes appellati

IV

XXXIII

V

XXXIV astvaces contralydos pugnat

VI

XXXV inaximanderomilesiophy

VII

XXXVI sic us agnosceitoe

VIII

XXXVII

IX

XXXVIII regonem exaud flos mias

X

XL arcum sicutus post eum quisus

XI

XLI palatistyrannidem exegit

... the ...

2. 10. 1908

nihil exscribituram quae in XII
 parietes apparetur in terra XII
 tationes sic nup. eantem in XII
 perim. ch. s. s. e. r. u. m. i. n. o. m. e. d. o. s
 et p. r. e. s. e. n. t. i. a. n. o. s. p. e. c. t. e. n. d. u. m. XIIII
 XII

| | |
|-----|--------|
| ... | XXV |
| ... | XXVI |
| ... | XXVII |
| ... | XXVIII |
| ... | XXIX |
| ... | XXX |
| ... | XXXI |

xxxxx
xxxx

[illegible]

maecdonum

lydorum

aegyptiorum

xiii

xlii

xvii

xiiii

xliii

habarindes cythiaugritin
cracinau

xxviii

xv

xliiii

xxviiii

xvi

xliii

eugammoncyrensis qui
teleconiam pacitagnosce

xxx

aegypti

amasis xlii

xvii

xlii

acencymnionis qui paxa

xviii

xliii

thacencymnocant

actus

xviiii

xliiii

aeopunimierimuradelpi

xx

xliiii

iii

iiii

lydorum

croesus xlii

justus quoniam pater huius cretae duxit babilonem
auxiliu g' cum p' q' uenit omnes q' d' d' q'

xxi

i

pisistratus dithenensium

u

xxii

ii

tyrannus in italia m' p'ans

u

creditur

u

anaximenes phisicus aenoscit

fuit hic capta

xxiii

iii

stresichorus mortuus

u

xxiiii

iiii

simonides elapshabent

u

xxv

v

u

xxvi

vi

chilo quideum sapientia
fuit ephorocinlacedaem

x

xxvii

vii

neconstituitur

xi

... et in anno 13 regni eius p[er]f[ec]it templum filii sui asu[er]us et m[un]i-
 f[ec]it ei in n[um]ero 250000 in p[re]sentia m[un]di q[uod] cep[er]it ab his p[er] h[ic] p[er] d[omi]n[u]m
 p[er] p[er] m[un]di h[ic] c[on]s[ec]r[at] p[er] m[un]di an

PERSARUM

IUDAEORUM
CAPTIVITAS

ROMANORUM

121

XXXVI

XXIII

122

XXXVII

XXIV

PROPHECIANT

ACCENDIT

ZACHARIAS

XXXVIII

QUOTEMPORE ET SUSPENSUS

IOSEPH ET ZOROBABEL ET

GENESIS IUS. LATHIEL ET

HABEBANTUR QUI ET PRINCIPES

PUERUNT ET ORUM QUI ET

SIGNANT IN IUDAEA

XXVIII

XXX

XXXI

XXXII

XXXIII

Lunolimp

123

XXXVIII

124

XL

125

XLII

126

XLIII

Lunolimp

127

XLIII

COLLIGUNTUR OMNIA

CAPTIVITATIS IUDAEORUM

XXVIII

... in h[ic] d[omi]n[u]m ab anno 13 regni eius p[er]f[ec]it templum filii sui asu[er]us et m[un]i-
 rex p[er] 24. et 10. h[ic] p[er]m[issionem] quo s[er]vavit et p[er]tio
 unum t[em]p[us] h[ic] p[er]m[issionem] 41

LEX QUI SECUNDUM

ANNO IUDAEI USQ[UE]

ROMANORUM

TARQUINIUS

XLIII

ADUICESIMUM ANNUM

XLII

CYRUS REGIS PERSARUM

XLII

COMPUTANTUR PORRO

XLII

SECUNDUM ALIOS MO

SIACI IUDAEI REGIS

TERTIODECIMOSUB

HEC IUDAEI REGIS

RECCEPIT USQ[UE] AD

NUMANUM SUP[ER]A

DICITUR REGIS DE

INSOLATIONIS UERO

TEMPUS URGATIO

SECUNDUM ET

ANNO LXX

TARQUINIUS SUPERBVS

EXCOGITAVIT

CLATAREAS

TES LATUMAS

CARERE COM

PERES CATENAS

EXILIA METALLA

ANNO 13 REGNI EUS

ANNO 13 REGNI EUS

ANNO 13 REGNI EUS

ANNO 13 REGNI EUS

ANNO 13 REGNI EUS

ANNO 13 REGNI EUS

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ANNO 13 REGNI EUS

MACEDONUM

LYDOKUMPERNUM
DEPCEIT

ÆGYPTIORUM

XXIII

III

XII

XXIII

III

XIII

MACEDONUM

XENOPANES COLOPONIUS CLA
RUS HABETUR

AMYNTAS

I

EAQUAE DE CROESOMEMORAN
TUR QUOMODO TEMPTA XITOP
CULUM

XIII

II

XI

XII

III

XII

XIII

III

XIII

CROESUS ADVERSUS MEYRUM

XIII

II

XIII

BELLUM IN IT

XIII

TEMPLUM APOLLINIS DELPHICIS
CUNDAUICE IN CENSUM

XIII

III

XII

TALIS INOPIA

CROESUS IN CYRO

CYRUS ARDIS CA

CAPTUS EST ET

PITAKPAGUS QUIA

III

LYDOKUMPER

PUDEYRUM PRIMI

III

NUMDESTRUC

LOCUS HABETUR

III

TUM QUOD STETIT

ADVERSUS IONIA

XX

XXI

XXII

ANNIS CC XXX

DIVICAT

XXIII

XXIV

XXV

XXVI

XXVII

XXVIII

XXIX

XXX

XXXI

XXXII

XXXIII

XXXIV

XXXV

XXXVI

XXXVII

XXXVIII

XXXIX

XL

XLI

XLII

XLIII

XLIV

XLV

RECEPIT ACRY
DECEPITUS EST
ET LYDORUM
RECEPITUS DES
TRUCTUM EST
QUOD DICITUR
IN RECEPIT

ANACREON
POETA COGNITUS
TR



XX

XXI

XXII

XXIII

XXIII

XXU

XXUI

XXUII

XXUIII

XXUIII

XXX

XXXI

APUDSAMUMTYRANNIDEMEXER
CENTRESFRATRESPOLYCRATESVLY
ETPANTAGNIOTUS

SAMIDICETARCHIAMCONDIDEPUNT
QUAMNUNCUTELOSUOCANT

PYTHAGORASPHYSICUSPILOSOPHY
CLARUSHABETUR

HIPPARCHUSETHIPPIASATHENIENSIS
RANNIDEMEXERCENT

XXXIII

XXXIII

XXXU

XXXUI

XXXUII

XXXUII

XXXUII

XL

XL

XLII

pythagoras
philosophus
clarus habetur
fuit
fuit

ÆGYPTIORUM

DYNASTIA

PERSARUM

OBTINUIT

QUIPPEX

EGYPTUM

CAMBYSES

INANNOUN

REGNISUIUSQ

ADDARIUM

PIUMXER

XISAN

...

persapuan

IUDÆORUM
CAPTIVITATIS

ΚΟΝΤΑΝΟΥΚΙΟΝ

Lxxiiii

lxx

天

XXLIII

1. *Amphiprion*
 2. *Amphiprion*
 3. *Amphiprion*
 4. *Amphiprion*
 5. *Amphiprion*
 6. *Amphiprion*
 7. *Amphiprion*
 8. *Amphiprion*
 9. *Amphiprion*
 10. *Amphiprion*

ALLIANCE

1892

SECUNDO ANNO DARI REGIS
templum in hierosolymis
extruitur ab azorobabel

CONSUMMATURQUE OPUS ANNI
REMISSE QUIDEM CAPTIVITATIS IU
DAEORUM ET UENIATEMPLIAEDIFICET
DISUBCYROEXORDIUM HABUIT CONSU
MATURQUE ROTEMPLUM SUBDARIO QUIA
VICINAE GENTES AD SIDUIS INCURSIONIB
AEDIFICATIONEM IMPEDIERANT

LXUOLYMP'
 INQUA
 PERSARUM
 ECCLESIA
 PULCHERRIMA
 DISPUTANNUS
 SECUNDUS

[illegible]

4461

XXXII

XXXIII

~~~~~

CLEMENS quoque his conseruit  
IN PRIMIS ROMAE ITA SCRIBENS  
CLEMENTIS

ET PER SEUERAUIT CAPTIVITAS ANN LXV usque  
AD SECUNDUM ANNUM DARIUS FILII HYSTASPI  
QUI PER SISASSYRIUS ET AEgyptORUM NAVIT SUB  
QUI OACCAEUS ET ZACHARIAS ET UNUS EX DUO  
DECIM QUI VOCATUR ANCELIUS PROPHETAUT

RUNT SACERDOTIO Q. PUNCTUS EST IESUS IO  
SEDEC. HAEC SUPRADICTUS UN

Quo DAUTEN LXV ANNUS DESOLATIONIS TEM  
PLI ALTERO ANNO DARIUS UERIT EXPLETUS DO  
MESTICUS TESTIS EST ZACHARIAS PROPHETA  
SECUNDO ANNO DARIUS ADICENS DNE O  
MNI POTENS QUOUSQUE NON MISEREBERIS  
HIERUSALEM ET CIVITATIB IUDAE QUAS DES  
PEXISTI ISTE LXX ANNUS

~~~~~

bis gyno qm tunc !!
p vii msp magus
4 poff ut ita gano
om t mo lib

III .
OD U
LXVI olympi

II Templum in hiero olympi XXXII XXXIII
III consummatus p... XXXIII XXXIII
IV TIB APUD IUDAEOS AGGREGATO XXXIII XL
V ZACHARIA XXXV XL

LXVII olympi

X pulsus urberis eib uixus q ad XLII
XII lapidem romatenebnt imp
XIII romanos reges summo
XIV pulvis q ad tarquinium super
XV impetuerunt tunc cxi siue XLIII
XVI ut quib d n p l c c c xlii rom
XVII post exaetos reges primu m co
XVIII sules abruo esse coeperunt de
XIX inde tribuni plebis ac dictato XLIII
XX res et rursum consules remp
XXI obtinu erunt per annos p e m e
XXII ccc lxiii usq ad iulium m exa
XXIII rem qui primus singulari r
XXIV put impetium obli m p i ad c l x x x i i
XXV cum marco obtinu erunt ac c i n e t x x i i
XXVI x x u s q a d t r a n s i t u m x e r x i s

LXVIII olympi

XIII Iulius bruti colle ad e o p m
XIV per a o k t u s u s u m p t u p u b l i c o
XV s e p e l i f e t u r . XLII
XLIII

OD A
XIV
Iulius cole
colle a n a p a u p e r f u r i
u p u b l i c o s u m p t u s e
p u b l i c o

xui

xvii

lxviii olympi

xviii CENSURAM EXCITATO INUENTIA

SUNT HOMINUM EXXIII MAEEDONUM IO

NONO HINOPOSTEXACTOSPREEALEXANDER LII

NOUADIENITAS ESTEREMADIETA

TURASEILIE ETETMAEISTE ETQUI

TUMQUIDIETATOKIOBSCTUERE

xviii TURDIETATOR PRIMUS LACIUS I

xx MAEISTE REQUITUM SPURIUS II

xxi CASSIUS FUIT III

lxix olympi

xxii HELLANICUS HISTORIO CRYPUS III

ET DEMOCRITUS PHILOSOPHUS ET

xxiii HERXELITUS COGNOMENTOTENE U

BROSUS ET ANAXXOCORASPHYSICUS

xxiiii CLARI HABENTUR UI

lxxvii PYTHAGORAS PHILOSOPHUS MORI

TURUULSICORIOLOS PERDIDERUNT UII

lxxi olympi

xxvii ASESITUSTRACOEDIAKUM SERIUM

BTORACNOSEITUR

xxviii LATINICONTAKA ROMANOS REBELUM

LAEKUNT

xxviii ROMAEPOPULUS PATRIBUS FACTA X

SEDITIONE DISCEDIT

xxviii MAECIUS QUICORIOLOS CEPERAT XI

INTERUENTUMATRISUETURINAE

TURXORISTOLUMNIAEABOBRUCNA

xliiii

xliiii

NONO HINOPOST
RECESDICTATOR
PRIMUS LARGIUS
FUIT MAEISTER
EQUITUM PRIMUS
PURIUS CASSIUS QUI
DICTATORIOBSEQUERE
RETURPETUSEST

DEMOCRITUS HELLANICUS
CLITUS ET ANAXOCORAS
PHYSICUS

PYTHAGORAS
PHILOSOPHUS MORI

lxxvii

MAECIUS QUICORIOLOS CEPERAT XI
INTERUENTUMATRISUETURINAE
TUXORISTOLUMNIAEABOBRUCNA

lxxiiolympt² onēukbi skēmouitēxēremir

xxx bellum quod in maratone ces xii
tum est et ex quo dē milia dē

XXXI. SUBIBUNTUR ET ARISTIDE QUI COE. XIII
 MINABATUR IUSTUS.

XXXII — *pa n'asis poeta habet ukir luster* XIII

xxxiii. Recensit nobiles & abia familiae xui
 auerientibus censi

CUM IN ALCIDO MONTE ROMANI
 LITES OBSIDERENTUR AD ICTORE
 QUINTIO LIBERTISUNT

LXXIII olymp

EGYPTUS RECESSIT AD ARIO XII

XXXII. CELO OBTINUIT SYRACUSAS. XIII

[illegible]

POTERACINSIGNISHABENTUR

Remaueuueopompladeprche
Sainstupkouuadepossaest

ԲԵՆԺԱԿՈՒՄ

χερς πηλος δαρι· xx

hic addit. 2000 pignorum tempore P. 11. 50000 m
mox et 2000 de m. 11. 1000
namque 1200 pignora et 2000. et 1000 pignora
ledant. XCIII

Lxxxiiij^o lxxv

XX

ARISTIDES cum in nomine dei

111 Choerilus et fronicus inlus^{us} XXI

TRISHABENTUR

111. *OPCORASACROSCTURKETSCTATOXXII*

rescius p. sci phil. sof.

u. *Therxes cum Athenas uenisset* xxiii

INCENDITUR BEM SUB PRINCIPES ALLIA

Lxxu olymp'

ui bellum quod in thermopylis esset xxiii

tum est apud salaminam navale

uii certamen / Atheniensis spiritus xxii

uiii um muro vallant / herosira xxii

od xl uiiii eusis regnat xxiii

Aeseylustragoedia kum scribitur

agnoscitur

Lxxvi olymp'

x bellum in plateis et in mycale xxiiii

xi thieropostelonem stracensis xxiiii

xii tyrannidem exercet xxx

xiii pindarus elarus habetur xxxi

Lxxvii olymp'

xiiii themistocles in persas fugit xxxii

xv sofocles tragoedia kum scribitur xxxiii

primum in genis ui operam publi

xvi cauit / roma curcos unade xxxiiii

prehensum stuprum unade possit

xvii sofocles et euripides elari xxxv

Lxxviii olymp'

habentur herodotus historia kum scriptor agnoscitur

xviii bacchylides et diacoras atheus xxxvi

sermone plurimo celebratur

od l xuiii zeuxipictor agnoscitur ex cuius xxxvii

imaginibus quas plurimas in uita

tus fecerat laudum bibantibus

opum appellatum akbitantur

themistocles haustotauris sanguinem optat

principi
um lxxi
lobelei
secun
dum e
brex
os

herodotus his
topazum scri
bit agnoscitur

zeuxippus
topazum scri
bit agnoscitur

PERSAKUM

consules

μαρτυροῦν

SOCRATES NAV
LITUR POSTUR
VEM CONDIA
M NCCCLXX

xx

SOCRATES NASCITUR

xxxiu

Λαρις ἰνα λῆς ἰς πλουσιος δ' ἐαλειον

ῥεῖσακιναι.

ARTABANUS

mén' un

xxxviii

postquam uii

ΑΡΤΑΡΧΕΥΧΕΣ

quiloncima

NUSCOGNO

mirabatur xl

Lxxviii c lxxvii

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΣΤΙΚΟΙ

SCRIPTASUNTQUIDAMADFIKMA XL.

Sub hoc κεεεεεεετα quod εεεεεεεε

puto. Nunquam enim ex illis dē

hēstēsiluisse tquiscribit hoc

11

TEMPORĚČZAMĚTNĚČNIAKPE 2 XL

uerſos ex babilone et ad ceneſconſe

111

CUITAGUACABHASCESTAKETEPULTE XLII

Siciliana populorum crebatur

ΕΥΜΕΛΙΧΤΑ ΕΥΚΥΜΕΔΟΝΤΩΝ

1174

περὶ τῆς ναυαλῆς πεδῆς τῆς κυρτῆς xliii

TAMINESUPERAT/ETMEDICUM MACEDON

Bellum conquiescit

Solis praetadeffectio

αααολυμπ

ANAXAGORAS MORITUR

49

heraclitus clarus habetur

ἐκ παλαιῶτος ἀπὸδ ἑβραῶτος

INSIGNIS AGNOSCITUR CUIUS ACTA

EXASSACENDOS
CLAPUS HABERE
ET MAESTRUM
UNIQUE
TIVITATIS
REGRESSISUNT

Two samples of the same material as in the first sample.

vi tē pontifex maximus habitus ii
est elias ubi filius ioxa impili
iesu filius os ed cēss: uita autē

iii ezras eruditissimus legis di iii
uina et clarus omnium iudxo
rum magister quidē captiuita

odlxviii tē recēssu puerantini iudaeam iii
lxxxii olymp'

Tempedocles et Parmenides et phr
siciphi philosophi notissimi habentur u.
Zeno et Heraclitus et tenebrosus
ac noscitur

x perēcydes secundus historia ui
rum scribtor ac noscitur

xi cratinus et plato comoedia rum iii
scribtorē clarū habentur

Aristarcus tragoedia graecus ac noscitur
romae clarior ac centē nari
us primi magis

xii ceciliannus ab urbe condita de uiu
cem uiri crexit post annum ei
ectis sunt propter appium elau
dium qui uere in uiciniis da m p
ham contra latinos in aleido
militantis uoluit abducere

lxxxii olymp'

xiii romani per legatos ab athenie uiu
sib iurapēti erunt ex quibus duo
decim tabulae conscriptae

xiiii crates comicus et telesilla x

Philosophi
pedocles par
menides zeno
et heraclitus
tenebrosus

post quintum
cin cinnatum
ceciliannus
bis condita
decem uiri
creati sunt
et post annum
eieci

romani
ab athenie
uiciniis
iurapēti
erunt

BACCHYLIDES LYRICUS CLARI HABENTUR
 PRAXILLA QUOQUE ET CLEOBULINAE SUNT ET ELEGE
 TEMPLUM IUNONIS QUOD IN ARGIS

XII FUIERAT IN CENSUM XI

HABAKIS HYPERBORANUS HARIOLUS
 AGNOSCITUR XII

LXXXIII OLYMP'

TRIBUNI PLEBIS ET AEDILES ROMAE
 IACTO CONSULIBUS ET ETIS

POST DECEMVI
 ROS TRIBUNI PLE
 BVS ET AEDILES
 CONSULIBUS ET
 IACTIS VNT

XVII NEC MINUS TULIUS MINISTER XIII

IUNARIUS ARTAXERXIS REGIS CON

CEDENTIS IBI DOMINOS UOCANTE

MOEUS ANNO DE BABYLONE VENIT

IN IUDAEA MET XXXIIII MURSUS

BENIQUERESTITUIT SCRIBIT ET RAS

CDLXXIIII SUBPONTIFICAE IUDAE FILIO IOASIB XIII

CUM SUCCESSIT IOHANNES FILIUS

SUIS QUI TEMPORIBUS ALIIS EXEDRI

MACEDONIS FUIT OPUS FUISSE COMPLETUM

XIII VICEUSQUE HEBRAEORUM DIUINAESERI XII

BTURAE ANNALIS TEMPORUM CON

TINENT IENAUERO QUAE POST HAE

APUD EOS CEESTASUNT EXHIBEBI

MUS DELIBROMAE CABEORUM

ET IOSEPHI ET AFRICANIS SCRIBTIS

QUIDEM CEPSUNI UERSAM HISTO

RICAM USQUE AD ROMANAE TEMPORA

PERSECUTISUNT

ATHENIENSES ET MACEDONUM POC XII

DUS XXX ANNORUM VINCENT

AFRICANUS
 ET IOSEPHUS
 HISTORIARUM
 AFRICANUS

herodotus cum athenis libros
suos in concilio leceisse thonoxus est

lxxxiii olymp

melissus physicius agnoscitur

xxi euripides tragoe diaum scribtor xui

xxii elarius habetur et protagoras

xxiii sofista cum libros de decretis xiiii

xxiiii blicia atheniensis se combussit xui

lxxxii olymp

xxv romae kursum consul scipio xx

xxvi tiberius a seburne amine curia pacit xxi

xxvii fidencates contra romanos rebellat

xxviii theaetetus mathematicus agnos xxi

aristophanes elarius habetur &

lxxxix xxviii sofocles poeta tragoeus xxiii

lxxxvi olymp

senex ampanorum initia

constitut

xxix democritus abderites et tempore xxiii

doles et hippocrates medicus

xxx corcia shippias et prodicus xxv

xxxi et zenoe et parmenide philosopho xxvi

xxxii piansieneshabentur xxvii

soerates plurimos ermonoe dekraty

netmian quinnu pashice

lem construxit consunimus macedon

seopus xxxii anno artaxer archelus

xispereis per xxi me xras meo xxi

kat si quis aut enaht octempo

relaxebdon ad xad aniheloseri

euripides tra
goedia cum scri
bitor clausu
batur

romae sup
consules op d

democritus
pedocles
menides
philosophi
hippocrates
cos post
ab urbe condita
fuit
soerates philo
fuit et pashice

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| iii | lacedaemoni uersa crumhe xi | hepalea lacedaemoni |
| iiii | lacham destinantes urbem condunt | demoni conditi |
| xc olymp' | | xii |
| u | clades quae atheniensibus acci | xiii |
| ui | dit insicilia | xiiii |
| vii | | xv |
| oodeciii | | xvi |
| xc i olymp' | | aegyptus a per |
| iiii | alchibiades profucus ab ita | xvii sis recessit |
| x | tis a pernem dnce ngt pta | xviii et recessit |
| xi | | xviii amartus |
| xii | | xviii santes dnu |
| xc ii olymp' | | xx i |
| xiii | eubocla atheniensium so | xxi ii |
| xiiii | ci etate discedit | xxii iii |
| xv | | xxiii iii |
| xvi | | xxiii u |
| xc iii olymp' | | xxiii u |
| xvii | xxiii aegypti dynastia | i ui |
| | euripides apud archelaum | xxiii dynastia |
| | et sofocles athenis moritur | aegypti |
| | dionysius insicilia ntykan | neperites ui |
| | nidem exercet | |
| oodec xiiii | | ii i |
| xviii | | iii ii |
| persarum xi | | |
| artaxerxes qui cognomina | macedonum | |
| tus est mnemon daki et paky | archelaus iii | |
| sati dis filius xl | | |

+

• Xenolym

De omnes digni
 De omnes digni
 De omnes digni
 De omnes digni
 De omnes digni

Sub hoc p[re]c[ed]enti h[ab]et turkis

TO RIAGUA EN HESTER LIBRO CON II

TINCTUR. EXPLETA^{13c} QUIPP. EST QI

αβηεβρλειςδςυεϋς.εταλκχιη.

ΤΕΚΡΕΤΙΒΑΡΤΑΡΧΕΚΧΕΣΥΟΕΑΥΡΟΝΤΕΣ

IONYSIUS SYRACUSIS TYRANNI. ACHORIS X

Demeteret

ATHENIENSES SUSTINETTYKAN AMYN TAS

ΝΙΔΕΝ

ISOCRATES
AGNOSTIC

ISOCRATES RHETORAE NOSCITUR POSTQUEM

XXIII DYNASTIA ÆGYP TI

mendesiokum

DEMOCRITUS MORITUR

ALCHIDON: PARNABAZUS INTERFI

CYRILICIS SCENSUS DE QUOS CR

BIT XENOPON

Xeuolym'

ATHENIENSES U¹
XXIII LITTERIS
UT CREPERUNT
CUM ALEXANDRO
TANTUM HABE-
RENT

Philosophi post
annos ccc xxx
et amplius ab
hæc condita fu
runt socrates
genium

መፅሐፍ ረጠብ

Neumolmps

DIAGENES CYNICUS X

TYRAN^{xxx}NIX THEN IS OPPRESSIVE

NIENSÉS XXIII. LITTEKISUMI COE POSTQUEM

PERUNTECUM ANTEA XPI TANTUM AMYNITAS UI

LITTERAS HABENT

XENOPHON FILIUS GRYL. ET CRESIAS

CLARK HAVENTUR

ΣΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΜΕΝΕΝΙΟΥ ΒΙΒΛΙΟΝ

Templum rursus ep̄es in

SOERATICELEPHANTUR

ΔΙΟΓΕΝΕΣ CYNICUS AGNOSCITUR III 41

si periculum p' dandi lib' 4. folio 5. sub anno ab mte g'dice 360. Syriaci 17. Anz lib' 1. cap. 2.
si fuisse dno 364 ab mte g'dice / 37. 5. 5. folio 1. 1. lib' 5. folio 2.

persar' consules macedon' aegyptior'

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| xI | SPÉUSIPPUS IN SIGNIS HABETUR | II | III |
| xII | DIONYSIUS IN TYRANNIDEM
PERSEUERAT | III | III |
| | CHARTAGINIENSIS BELLUM | DE PACE | II |
| xIII | JAMOSUM | II | |
| xcii olymp' | | | |
| xIII | EUDOXUS ASTROLOGUS | II | X |
| | AGNOSCITUR | POST QUEM | |
| xV | GALLISENONES ROMANIS | AMYNAS | Gallipolia |
| xVI | UXERUNT EXCEPTO CAPITULO | I | XI |
| xVII | | II | XII |
| xciii olymp' | | | |
| | PLATOPHILOSOPUS AGNOSCITUR | MUTHES | |
| xVIII | TRIBUNI MILITARES PROCON | III | |
| | SULIBESSÉ COEPERUNT | NEFERET | |
| codex x | xVIII EUGORAS IN PUKOREM UERSY | III | I |
| xx | CUM REGNARET CYPR | POST QUEM | |
| xI | | II | |
| xciiii olymp' | | | |
| xxII | XXX DYNASTIA AEGYPTI | II | I |
| xxIII | SEBENNITARUM | II | |
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| colymp' | | XI | III |
| xxVI | MACNOTER KLE MOTU FACTO | XII | |
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| xxVIII | URBES ABSORTAESUNT | XIII | |
| codex l | xxVIII PRAXENESTINIA ROMANIS | XIV | |
| | UICTI APUD FLUMEN ALLEX | | |
| | PERQUINTIUM CINNA | | |
| | | | |

max 18'

GRAECINACTI

Epist. XXX
 R. 13p
 Epist. XXX
 Epist. XXX
 Epist. XXX
 Epist. XXX

xxxiii c.
Cii olynpi

XXXIII
XXXIV
XXXV

T. COR. X. A. E. C. Y. P. T. I. P. U. C. I. T. A. E. C. Y. P. T. I. T. E. O. I.
 I. N. A. R. A. B. I. X. O. I. I. I. I. I.
 P. O. S. T. Q. U. E. M.
 P. E. R. D. I. C. E. A. U. I.

XXXIII IN ARABIA
CINOBYTES

[illegible]

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|-----------------------|---|-------------|
| ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥΣΚΕΧΣΙΕΙΛΙΧΕ | I | II |
| ΧΥΜΑΝΝΟΜΟΚΙΤΟΥ | | XXΧΔΥΝΑΣ |
| ΡΟΤΤΟΥΕΜΙΝΙΟΚΔΙΟΝΥ | | ΤΙΑΔΕΥΡΤΙΟΚ |
| ΣΙΟΥΣΚΕΧΝΟΜΙΝΟΥΔΙΤ | | ΝΕΚΤΑΝΕΒΧΑΜ |

[Faint handwritten notes at top left]

ANNO CERENS PLATONIS III

PERSARUM XII DITOREST

ARTAXERXES

QUIETOCHUS XXVI

I ^{viginti septem p[er] p[ro]p[ri]as p[ro]p[ri]as t[em]p[or]e}
Cinnolym[ph]i ^{p[ro]p[ri]as t[em]p[or]e t[em]p[or]e t[em]p[or]e t[em]p[or]e t[em]p[or]e t[em]p[or]e t[em]p[or]e t[em]p[or]e t[em]p[or]e t[em]p[or]e} III

II alexander peraceus u III

III noscitur Camillus gallos u
quibellum romanis post quem
intulerat superat macedonum
philippus xxii

III I u

u II u

Cuolym[ph]

ui demosthenes socrat oracenoscity III u

uii tochus apodasme iudaeorum III u

uiii captain hyrcania maceolas u x

o del x uiii t r a n s l a t o s i u x t a m a r e a s u r x i j o y o

Cuolym[ph]ium collocavit

x dionysius siciliapellit u xii

xi alexander philippi etoly r i a d i s p i l i u s n a s c i t u r u x i i i

xii diosyrcusis interimit u xiii

xiii hipparchinus dionysipilius x x u

Cuolym[ph]i stracusis tyrannidem
exerceat

xiiii herinnapoetria lenoscity xi q r a d o

xv tochus aegyptum tenuit neeta xii xiii

nebo in aethiopia pulso in q d xiii xiiii

xvi aegyptiorum recondendestru xiii xiiii

xvii etum est xiii xiiii

Cuolym[ph]i hucusq manethos

xviii tochus sidonem subvertit xiii xiiii

et aegyptum suum in xiii xiiii

et aegyptum suum in xiii xiiii

et aegyptum suum in xiii xiiii

et aegyptum suum in xiii xiiii

et aegyptum suum in xiii xiiii

et aegyptum suum in xiii xiiii

et aegyptum suum in xiii xiiii

et aegyptum suum in xiii xiiii

et aegyptum suum in xiii xiiii

et aegyptum suum in xiii xiiii

et aegyptum suum in xiii xiiii

et aegyptum suum in xiii xiiii

et aegyptum suum in xiii xiiii

Demosthenes orator omnium xui

rumore celibratur

XX. ROMANICALLOS SUPERANT. XIII

7. xl. DIONYSIUS CORINTHUS SUB: OC XCIII

δε κεν λυισαντ

plato moritur
postquam spiritus
superius a deo
tenetur Cum

platonoxituxpostquēnaxade. perno. d. me

Cum olim in iudicio pueri pueri pueri

The Smith, Dec 11

209. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850.

XXIII

天

CESSERANT IN DITIONE IMPROPIA XXXII

REDIGUNT / DIONYSIUS CORINTHUS
EXPULSUS.

exolimp^o

xxv

xxiii

περσακισμῶν descriptiones et mactae

kasochi

centasuntciuiumclx

folios 111

ΙΟΥΔΑΙΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΝΤΙ ΠΕΧΜΑΧΙΟΥ ΞΧΙΙΙ

1200 usclapushagetuk

Spēusippus mōritur cui succē xxv

διτχένοςρατῆς

xxiii

Cxiolymp'

MACEDONUM

Alexander Kithr

PIEIHUSANNXU

mens. ui.

Alexander. Fi
lippiconsole
us. H. I. O. T. O. R. G. A. T. O.
R. E. C. A. U. T.

post quem xiii. manasses frater iad d d i p o n t i

DAPIUS ALEXANDRI PRAEPOSITUS IUDAEORUM TEMPLUM IN

Julius M.

MONTECAZILICONSTRUIT

MIN
Iose. lib. xi. c. A. 80
Alexandro 12. v. 10
m. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.
je. d. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.
h. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.
m. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25.
. 26.

†

persarum

consules

macedon

- I Alexander aduersum illyrios II
- II et trachias peltiter dimicans III
- III subuersis thebis in persas IIII

alexander
sardiscapit

maco rripuit et apud granicum
plumen regis ducibus oppressis
urbem sardiscapit

Romanorum consul malliustor

quatus pilum suum quod con

trahit per inuicem

uerit uirgine sum se curipet

CXII Olympi

- III Alexander captat yro iudaeam II
- II inuadit aquinorabiliter rex
- ceptus de ouetimas immolat
- et pontificem templi honoribus
- plurimis prosequitur androma
- cholae eorum custodem inisso quem

alexander
tyro iudaeam
et iudaeam
et iudaeam
molat

- II post eas alexandri interprecunt III
- ob quae alexandri reuersus alex
- ander alexandri supplicens ad
- piet et urbem captam macedonibus
- ad inhabitandum tradit

alexander
tyro iudaeam
et iudaeam
et iudaeam
molat

alexandri alexandri condita

III annorum alexandri quotem
pore etiam latinis romanis domi

- III ti sunt III

Alexander optinuit babiloniam inter
fecto dario in quo regnum persarum
destructum est.

PERSAKUMPE

CONSULES

MACEDONUM

NUMDESTROVITUMEST

233. h. tunc 231

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233. h. tunc 231

De Alex. ...

Alexander
dario inter
fectore regnum
persarum ob
vult

Alexander

ANNORUM REGNISUI

ANAXIME UIII ET TENETO

ANAXIME UIII ET TENETO

ANAXIME UIII ET TENETO

ANAXIME UIII ET TENETO

ANAXIME UIII ET TENETO

ANAXIME UIII ET TENETO

ANAXIME UIII ET TENETO

ANAXIME UIII ET TENETO

ANAXIME UIII ET TENETO

ANAXIME UIII ET TENETO

ANAXIME UIII ET TENETO

ANAXIME UIII ET TENETO

ANAXIME UIII ET TENETO

ANAXIME UIII ET TENETO

ANAXIME UIII ET TENETO

ANAXIME UIII ET TENETO

ANAXIME UIII ET TENETO

ANAXIME UIII ET TENETO

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ANAXIME UIII ET TENETO

ANAXIME UIII ET TENETO

ANAXIMENES ET EPICURUS CLARI HABENT. R
ALEXANDER HYRCANOS ET MARDOS CAPIT. R
TENES QUINAM MONTE CONDIDIT PAKLETONIUM

EXIMOLYMP

UIII ALEXANDER LORNI IMPETRAM EXPIT. ET INDUM

AMNEM TRANS CREDITUR

WDERO X BELLUM ALEXANDRI IN INDIA DUCER SUO
RUM ET TAXILEM

XI ARPALUS PUGIT IN ASIAM

XII ROMANIS AMNITAS SUBICUNT ETE COLONIAS
DEDUCUNT

EXIMOLYMP

Alexander
moritur anno
aetatis XXXII
regni XII

ALEXANDER XXXII AETATIS SUAE ANNO
MORITUR IN BABYLON POST QUAM TRANS LA
TOI IN MULTOS IMPERIO

AEgypto I
RECENAVIT
PTOLOMAEUS
LACIPILIUS
ANN XL

MACEDONIBUS RE
CENAVIT PHILIPPUS
QUI ET PHILIPPOS
FRATRES ALEXA
NDRI ANN III

Appius Claudius
executus aquam
claudiam indu
xit et cum appiam
stravit

Appius Claudius executus romae clausus
habetur qui aquam claudiam induxit
et cum appiam stravit
L. ANNIUS ET T. ANNIUS ET HELLES PONTUM LYSI

maximustenuit

Maccedonum duces in seditionem uersi

II Alexthoelēs Syracusis tunc ad eum II
exercent ^{magis hunc bellum} bellum motum

III per dice aduersum aegyptios dimicat

III Ptolomaeus laepilius hierosolymis III

et iudaea iudicio in suam dolo per dactyl

plurimos captiuorum in aegyptum uenit

iudaeorum propter ex aegyptio

oecias iudaei filius elazarus habuit

III Menander prima fabula mero III

C. Nomento optin. docens superat

Theophrastus philosophus aenoscitur qui

diuinitate loquendi ut ait eicē konomen

accepit hunc de x fuerit se antiochus a dactyl

menander
comoediae
scribit

C. uolynp

II Demetrius palaeus habetur II

inlustre

Demetrius

romani samnitas diuissime nato III

contra epioelantes ad exte gonu xiiii

UI mams eruitur subiciunt huius UI

UI ^{uolynp ex hunc papia dactyl et fuerit} III

^{in epioelantes gonu xiiii a dactyl} huius

^{bellum ptoem dactyl et hunc} huius

Macced' cas

Sander xiiii

I II

ad eum

C. uolynp

UIII Menedemus et spreus philo II

X Sophiensienis habentur III III

XI ^{hunc dactyl et hunc} huius III II

xii
Columb.

68 . 218

CHALCABAEOPIMHECZEA STRIAETVAVLO
 HISTORIAHINEGRACORUM MISETSUPERIORU
 SUPPUTATRECNUMUEKUM LOCORUMCECA
 HULIBRIINTERDIUINASSCI LITSELEFISNIA
 BTURASNONKECIPIUNTIE NOR AN XXXII

| | | | | |
|------|-----------------|---|----|-----|
| XIII | ROMANIMAGSOSTUM | 1 | UI | UIR |
|------|-----------------|---|----|-----|

brostpehcnossupen

xiii Romanic colonias de uent II cm cm

Τυσιμαχία νθηκαία συνδυα

xu Ιεϋρμυρτολμαεϋϋναϋπ ιιι ιιιι ιιιιι

Ab hoc loco
edesseni
suatempo C
pa computat

xvi. Theodorus theus agnoscit cum x

Exumolrnp

xiii dēmetrius palaeologus ad pto u x xi

oodece xum lomacumucienensimpetex ui xi xii

xviii virtutibus democriti iii xii xiii

xx , pōderetur um xiii xiiii

εχουμολυαυρ'

xxi

Selucus Antiochianus aum xiii xu

ANTIOCHIAN

dicam seleucia maritima

ET 24 4 45 PM

REVOLUTIONARY

condider

xii edessam βεροῦ καὶ ἑρῆλα x xii xiii

URBES CONDIDIT QUIAUM

xxiii ANTIochiamxiannoze xi xvi xviii

GNISUI EXTRUXT

xxiiii Seleucus Babylonem optinuit. xii xiii xiiii

ASIAED emē

TRIUSQUIÉT

POLYORCETES

Cxxolrmp,

xxii IUDAEORUM PONTIFEX XIII XVIII I
 xxiii MAXIMUSSIMONONIAE FILIUS XVIII XVIII II
 CLARUS HABETUR CUI COGNOMACEDON FILIUS
 LXXIIII MENTOR IUSTO FILIUS PONTIFEX SANDRI III ANTIAGONUS ET
 XXV Sollicitam in dmplicatione xxi I III ^{ALEXANDER}
 odecxx xxiiii et in ciuissuorum pronom XII II III
 CLEMENTIAM

CXXI OLYMPI

xxiiii DEMETRIUS rex ASIAE COS III III II
 MENTOR POLIOR ET ESSAMARI
 XXV TARUMIURBEM VASTAT QUAM XVIII III III
 PERDIE CAANTEA CONSTRUXERAT DEMETRIUS M.
 CENSUS ROMAE CITATO INUEN
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singulos uectigalis esset omni

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romani colonias multas de
antiochus in aduenitiam ptolo

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enit et eleopatra philas uxore

citk ad ita dotis non uice syriam
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xv concedit xxxi x

exlumi olmp'

hemenes frater regis italici
eumenias in peryciam condidit
clarus habetur

concedit

xvi secundus liber macedoniae xxi
apud iudaeos huius temporis syriae et asiae
gesta continet seleucus qui

titus huius tunc coedixit philopator xii
btokel xush abetur quoque

xxx-xvii c enim eptum aluios alinato pax xxi
eius liberose xudiebat liberta

tedonatus est
cum ab antiocho perlece xto xii
nibal repesce retur eum pax
one uicti socii uerit

hinc hinc
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pax pax
pax pax

xviii regem pax pax pax pax pax pax
cum pax pax pax pax pax pax

ab eos enatus pax pax pax pax

xviii dux esset uenit uenit uenit uenit
libyssa m bithynia sepultus est iii xxviii

extremi obsequii.

xx Simon propositus et compli hieo IIII

solymagum ad. x p pollonum phoe

nieisducēneconspiciēnsa pulns.

ΕΙΜΕΝ ΕΚΙΒΚΕΡΚΟΝΙΣΣΥΣΑΧΕΡΔΟ

TRANSIBUNDIENX COCIPIT JHOSE

leucus auditohelodorum n n u

ΤΙΤΛΟΝ ΕΣΟΤΙ ΜΗ ΕΚΛΙΘΕΝ ΔΙΑΜΑΤΗ

continuation de l'éniss et inique

rodicans et mulier per hanc

RENS DITUNISADUCESIM SEXTONIS III XXXII

deterratur et ad selem non puenit

ΠΙΤΥΧΟΝΙΑΣ ΔΙΕΜΕΝΑ ΧΕΡΔΟΣ ΕΥ

ΚΑΙ ΕΡΧΕΤΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΠΡΟΦΗΤΗΝ ΕΙΣ ΚΑΤ

ⲕⲉⲣⲏⲓ ⲛⲉⲛ ⲕⲉⲁⲛⲟⲩⲟⲥⲫⲓⲃⲱⲥⲓⲩⲁⲃⲉⲣⲓⲕⲩⲩⲟⲩ ⲙⲁⲛⲓⲙ

cum ad portum venisset

honori fieri eos suscipi et tunc est tunc

ENTRES CUSSE DITIONE ADUCSUS

ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗ ΑΡΧΙΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΟΥ

ET UT ILLOS ACCEPTE MISA EXTITERUNT.

Chloranil

778111 1111 XXXVIII

Ægyptum

prolactinocrophilic (p. 224)

synthesi. celinuscomocdiarū qm xl

scriptoribus hinc ubi dicitur

11. МАСУБЕК - Масубек, Римун. X. xli

corruptum est in medio

laurentius exunioptuusest xl xlii

амъ роуѣмъ и спсѣху не пуха лѣседони-

Alexander, consules

SYRIAC
ARABIC

macdon

25126

IN SAMARIA SUPER KUERTICEM MONTIS GA
RIZHOUS PER EKINIDELUBRUM AEDIFICAT
IPSI SAMARITANIS UTIDFACERET PRECANTIB
UERUM HOC INTENPORCE MATHHTIAS GUIDA
EX SACERDOTIB FILIUS SAMMONAE UICOMODEM
ADUEKSUM ANTI OCHIDUECSAKMACORRIPiens
FULTUS ETIAM AUXILIO FILIORUM ILLEGES PTIRIAS
UINDICAVIT OB IMPIDEC ETUR

mat. th. a. i. s. c. a.
tr. a. i. a. h. i. c.
a. i. s. c. a. s. q. u. o. s. d.
a. i. s. c. a. s. d. a. n. y. u. d. a. s.
a. i. s. c. a. s. d. a. n. y. u. d. a. s.
p. u. g. n. a. t.

INNIUS POETA XII
MORITUR

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for your foru XIII

17. *INVERSE* XII

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Taxidermy

ESSAY

11

ΤΙΝΗΣ ΠΟΙΗΤΑΣ ΕΡΤΙΛΟΓΕΝΑΡΙΟΝ ΑΙΩΝΙΟΝ
 ΙΟΝΑΤΙ ΕΥΛΑΧΙΟΝ ΟΥΡΕΠΤΕΡΟΝ ΕΡΤΙΛΟΓΟΝ

INSCRIPTIONIS MONUMENTI ΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΣ ΧΑΡΙΣ

INTEPKEIOMYTHYKBEOMIAKIMOTQUDAN

ossae ius kudiam exianiculotray x xi
 l... ..

POONNUNTEEECTOPCESE **X**IBENUNODEEE

μακεδονας ιλλυριος etc. etc.

BEROSÉSSEUSSEKUNT

SYRIACTESIAN
TROCHUSIAN

[Faint handwritten text from the reverse side of the page]

clunolvaip

ⲭϣⲓ ⲉⲓ ⲛⲓⲃⲁⲥⲟⲕⲙⲓⲃⲁⲛⲓⲃⲁⲕⲓⲉⲧⲙⲁⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲁⲥⲟⲕⲙⲓⲃⲁⲛⲓⲃⲁⲕⲓⲉⲧⲙⲁⲥ

xiii cabes illud huiusmodi ex-
pelli dicitur de expellens et demetrius

Templum Axi dolo rum in a g n i b: **SOTER XII**

xiiii emundans patrias leges post

TRIENNIIUM SUISCIUIBꝫ ADDIDIT. 1482

xviii olympiade cccc
iudas iii

6. *Q*uod dicitur in *1* *Cor* 15, 22, *ut* sicut in *Adam* omnes moriuntur, ita et in *Christo* omnes uiuentur.

ANUNIOREANTIOCHOCCISOQUI III

[Faint handwritten text at the bottom of the page]

of 2000, and the 1000th anniversary of the founding of the city of Moscow.

[Faint handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

PRIUS IUDAEAM ERIPIANTE ANTHIOCHO PERO
DERAT ALCHIMUS ALIENUS AGENERE
SACERDOTALIA INBITIONE IN IUDAEAM QOD
ONIAS FILIUS PONTIFICIS ONIAE ALEXANDRI
TRANS MICEAN SIN HELIOPOLITANORUM
CIVITATEM IN NOMINE SUO CONDIDIT TEN
PLOASIMILITUDINE TEMPLI PATRIE
CONSTRUCTO ALCHIMUS UERO ADVERSUM
IUDAEAM MAECABEUM INIMICITIS

XXI

CERENS POST NON MULTA ANTE MORIS
DIE RARECUS SUSINTE KIT ALEXANDRI
MNIUM IUDAEORUM PRAEVOKE IUDAEAM
CABAEUS SACERDOTIUM DE CERENITUR QUI
DIGNITATE SUSCEPTA ECCEATOS ROMAM DIR
GIT DECEUIT SENATUS IUDAEOS OMNES
ET AUXILIATORES ROMANORUM HABENDOS

XXII

PUBLIUS TERENCEUS CAPTACINIE
SISEOMOEDIAE UNUS EX IUDAEIS INGENIUM
ET ROMANUM LIBERTATE DONATUS IN ALEXANDRI
A ORITUR QUI PRIMAM ANDRIAM ALEXANDRI
EDILIS UENDE RETE DECILIO MULTUM
MIRANTILEGIT

odavix xiii

IUDAEI ADVERSUS ALEXANDRIUM
PRAELIO OCTO DIEBUS IN ALEXANDRIA
CIVITATE

CHRISTACEUS CATHOLICUS ALEXANDRI
DUX IUDAEORUM CATHOLICUS FRATER
IUDAEI DECIDIT ALEXANDRIUM
EXPULSOS PONTIFICATUM SUSCEPIT

bea pome q gaudet sub
lamea eptone v e p p
cum de q p gner an no
antochu magistru alexan
p m d h l u p p e y a c t p
- m a t u r i p u l f u g d a n n e
r i d e n t p l e c y h i o a l u e h o
e n s e t

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Abundat lib
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q u o d a m p h i l o s o p h u s
c a s i u s i n o p o d u m m a n d a
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l i b m a c h a
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d i e
d i p a n y d e t
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a n n e d p l i

SYNOPSIS 1410 AH
ASIDE

paxenius ekundis in ustra qoe unum
 diakon scribo te larkus habet
 enni proeta e ex pilia ne posuit
 komae quo ad pietur me xereon
 alexandria suendit aut deinde ta x
 kentun transgressus propenon
 cenarius diem obit

xxiiii pseudophilippus kcenatin mace xi ui
donia annou no

xxiiii Alexander antiochicus imperator xii m
cognominatus est trihus syriae et
etasiae imperans ionathano co usine alexan
der naet multis insignib donis de xii m
prosequitur

xxx ROMANI INTER SE CTOR PSEUDOPHILIPPO I uni
xvi MACEDONASTRI ENTARIOS FACIUNT II uni

XXII SAMARITANI ET IUDAEI ALEXANDRIE III X
~~PIETATE~~ IUDICANTE CONDUNT DE
 CHENORIBUS INTRA QUERACTETEN
 PLOSUODEPERENDIS ET SUPERANT IUDAEI
 TUCILAIUS POETAS ET TUR

| | | | | |
|---|--------|---|----|------|
| capthaco in
digenempona
nepanuenitpost
hanc conditio | XXXIII | Oppius callose capite et cartago | II | XII |
| antiquiores
etiam in
etiam in | XXV | indici et in romana imperie
redie in habens a conditione sua
annos de LXIII utue folius | II | XIII |
| | | perianant de LXIII | | |

claudiolymp

Aegypti III

ptolomaeus aegyptus rex VIII

I Jonathan dux iudeorum VIII XIII

et pontifex eorum romanis cister

et iudeis pacem

II Alexander philoalexandri rex VIII

ptolomaeus philadelphus rex VIII

III Scipionum aegyptus rex VIII

et philadelphus rex VIII

Sunt

IV Alexander pontifex eorum VIII

et iudeis pacem

Simon adsumitur rex VIII

claudiolymp

Demetrius II

I Tryphonio eorum occidit alex VIII

et philadelphus

ptolomaeus philadelphus rex VIII

tradit eorum eorum eorum quodam

lex alexandro

II Accius traecodiarum scriitor VIII

claudius habetur natus in aegypto iudeorum

et serano consulis pacem VIII

pacem iudeis et iudeis VIII

pacem iudeis et iudeis VIII

tauta quo et fundus accianus iuxta

pisaurum dicitur quia illuc inter

colonos fuerat exurbem deductus

III Tryphon Syriae rex VIII

et alexandri philoalexandri

II CYPRIUS SUPREXTOCYZICNOEAN II XX

III DEMRECIPTITALEXSUCCESSIONE III XXI

III REENABANTADVERSUMSEINUICE III XXII

CLXIII Olympi dimicantes

quarta
capite

III IUGURTA CONTRA ROMANOS DIMICANS II XXIII

oddeceex III

CAPITUR
RODOTERAE MOTU CONCUSSAE COLAS II XXIV

SUSRUPT

NON THASLOKIOS APUD IUDAEOS PRIN
CIPATUM GERIT

CICERO NASCITUR
SUB GAIOMARIO
ROMANORUM
ANNO POST DE
MORTUO C. MARCI
X

CICERO PRINIPALIS CITUR MATRICE III XXV

IN PATRICEEQUESTRI ORDINIS EXCECIO

UULS CORUM GENERE

EX POMPEIUS MAXIMUS ORITUR III XXVI

CLXIII Olympi

Iudaeorum

ARISTOBOLUS IONATHAE ARISTOBOLUS

XII

REX PARITER ET PONTIFEX PRIMUS III I

APUD IUDAEOS DIADEMATIS SUMPSIT. POST

in p. l. d. a. t. m. f. p. m. t. e. p. r. e. i. n. s. i. e. n. e. p. o. s. t. e. c. c. e. l. x. x. x. i. i. i. a. n. n. o. s. q. u. e. m. l. a.

INSIENEP OST CCCCLXXXIII ANNOS

in p. l. d. a. t. m. f. p. m. t. e. p. r. e. i. n. s. i. e. n. e. p. o. s. t. e. c. c. e. l. x. x. x. i. i. i. a. n. n. o. s. q. u. e. m. l. a.

IN BABYLONIAE CAPTIVITATIS POST

in p. l. d. a. t. m. f. p. m. t. e. p. r. e. i. n. s. i. e. n. e. p. o. s. t. e. c. c. e. l. x. x. x. i. i. i. a. n. n. o. s. q. u. e. m. l. a.

QUEM REENAVIT ANNAEUS COENO ET ALEXAN

in p. l. d. a. t. m. f. p. m. t. e. p. r. e. i. n. s. i. e. n. e. p. o. s. t. e. c. c. e. l. x. x. x. i. i. i. a. n. n. o. s. q. u. e. m. l. a.

MENTO ALEXANDER QUI PONTIFEX

in p. l. d. a. t. m. f. p. m. t. e. p. r. e. i. n. s. i. e. n. e. p. o. s. t. e. c. c. e. l. x. x. x. i. i. i. a. n. n. o. s. q. u. e. m. l. a.

TUM QUOQUE ADMINISTRANS CRO

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TURPILIUS COMEUS SEVEX AD MO

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DUM SINUESSE MORITUR

in p. l. d. a. t. m. f. p. m. t. e. p. r. e. i. n. s. i. e. n. e. p. o. s. t. e. c. c. e. l. x. x. x. i. i. i. a. n. n. o. s. q. u. e. m. l. a.

CAIUS LUCILIUS SATYRACUM SEPI X

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UT ORNAPOLI MORITUR AC PUBLICO

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PUNECE EFFERTUR ANNO ETATIS XLVI

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IN PURIUS POETAE COENOMENTO BIBACULUS.

in p. l. d. a. t. m. f. p. m. t. e. p. r. e. i. n. s. i. e. n. e. p. o. s. t. e. c. c. e. l. x. x. x. i. i. i. a. n. n. o. s. q. u. e. m. l. a.

ALEXANDR' consules

SYRIAE
ET ASSIR

IUDAEORUM

CREMONAENASCITUR

XIII scemiliximbrocorum exsistit XI

LXXX milia capta per maxium cum

dux et eutomo do

XII Gaius maxius quin quies consul XII

Iuxta heridaxum cum brossup exat

XX olymp' et de his cum extulotrium pat

XIII Traces romanis suis

fruxum in siciliam bellum gerunt

XIII consuecit

Aegypti

ptolomeus qd
et alexander

expulsos de egypto ptolomeus xv

conepem maxime cleopatram et xii

XXI olymp' egyptum secedente

augustinus in siciliam bellum gerit xvi

lecomperunt

ptolomeus rex egypti moriens

comanos et alexandri filii

heredes

Seleucus rex antiochus filius eius

et xii

si tus luer vires proet maxime xvi

qui posita vixit proet

puerum in egypto

liberos proet

conscripserunt

et ceteros

an vixit proet

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CLXXII Olympi ANTIOCHUS IN PACTHOS PUGNANS

III

POMPEIOS EDUCEPSTRADIDIT XII

POSTQUEM PHILIPPUS CAPTUS EST

DE ABINIO

HUC USQUE SYRIA POSSESSA & RE

CESSIT IN ROMANAM DITIONEM CESSIT

III

T BELLUM ADVERSUS ROMANOS

X

PICETES MAXIME ELECNIG MO

UERUNT SE POMPONIUS BONONI

ENSIS ATELLANARUM SCRIBTOR

ELAPUS HABETUR

CLXXIII Olympi

AEgypti & PTOLOMAEUS

QUINAMATRE

PUEXAT ECTUS

REGRESSUS DE PUEXAT ECTUS

QUIX ALEXANDRIUM QUINAMATRE

CUM PUEXAT OBTERFECTIONEM

MATRIS CIVES PERULERANT

Plotius Callus primus romae

TINAM PTOLOMAEAM DOCEUIT DE QUO

CICERO SIC REPERTIT ALEXANDRI

NE PUEXAT ECTUS

DOCEUIT DE QUO PTOLOMAEAM

CAIUS ALEXANDRI SEPTIMUS SCRIBTOR XIIII

LYRICUS UERO KONAENAS CITUR

Callistus scripsit

TOXICUS ALEXANDRI SEPTIMUS

CITUR SYLLA ATHENIENSIS UASTAT

DESCRIPTIONE ROMAE PACTHOS UASTATA XIIII

hor d3 legi sup p.2
pouet d3 legi 20 m

tuos mte ubi

III

III

X

Plotius Callus
primus romae
tinam pto
mae docuit

Callistus scripsit
at p h i t r i a p
p o u e t d 3 l e g i 2 0 m
t e r n i n a s c i t u r
s y l l a t e m p o
2 3 6

clxxiii olymp.

u Templum textio xpi dicitur. 72
 traxerunt censum et romae capitolium

ui Iannæus plurimas ciuitates cepit. et
 et Iannæus et missus a cetero quin

xxii ANNO LXXIISS HACTECROQUIS
ANNO LXXIISS

an Flaminio p. 20
 sp. TERENTIUS uxor ouicostaccin

PROVINCIA NARBONENSIS dicitur qui

POST XXXII ANNUM AGENS GRÆCIS

LITTERAS CUM SUMMO STUDIO DIDICIT

multacilius plotus latinus phetor

Tuultaciliusplotuslatinusstherok XXIII

en pompetlibektuset ossa ossa
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838.

Λαμβοντες ἑκαστος

clxxu olymp
vscvptxi

ΑΕΓΥΠΤΙΧΗ
ΠΤΟΛΟΜΑΙΟΥΣ.

ptolomæus hinc autem ita quo deest in hunc finem
dionysius xxx

DIONYSUSXXX
SMILP

SYLLABOMORITINUM ET POSITIVUM

NUMMOKITUR
REGIACONTIN

ROSCIO CONTRACHYSOCORUM
MURCHYEROTHENSSSECEITET

pensole e croathense ecc. et

INDEPOSTRIENNIO ROMANORUM CREDITO. 17

in pompens glorioſissimè triumphat. 120

Depidus publicus hostis iudicatus

adccccxl Titus quinti eius attas scribitor ex

III TAKUMKOMXEMOKITURSEPI IUDATEXEN
PCCNAUTEX

TAKUMKOMATEMOKITUKSEJUL
TAKUMKOMATEMOKITUKSEJUL

tus q̄ uap̄kaen est in x̄l ad m̄i uap̄m

CLXXIIII Olymp.
1711

2. **Alexandria** et **Salinaux** .

Благодаря за все, что вы сделали для нас.

h. cos. tyms
reg. am. 111

Scutellaria
pusillifolia (III)
apiculata

xl. xaxdri hie kosoly mis xeg naxi
ex euus xet xie judaeos xepum con 11

fusio et uariis cladibus oppressa
 bellorum

bellum cladi tokium in campaxia
Lucullus

latus est uictor appellatus III

MIXETNISIBICUMPERALPETERE

... REGIS CASTA. III

[Faint handwritten text at the bottom of the page]

Писанъ
въ 1844 году

οὐ φαίνεται δὲ ἔσσι καὶ ἀμφόθεν αἱ
ἐκταταὶ ἐλκυσταὶ.

CAPIXCV BELCET TOMISE ET CETERIS
LUCINIS SUBRIBUS

CRASSUSTRUCOPHANT

uerciliusmaximipagoquiandēs. iiii.

dictum hanc procul nominatibus

Si in pompilio et crasso consulib.

Polyporus eximius Philoso um

1879

ANTIOCHIA SYRIACAE ET ARABICAE

crētium bellum morantibus iudex
nullus erat

cellulose reticulus
cellulose reticulus

chiamarom a corollum

CRATUR

ARISTOTELUS ET CANUSPIUS HYPERBOLUS

ANDRE CONIASE DEI PERIODI

INICANTE S OCCASIONE IN PRAE BE

et non in istiusmodi acuminibus

REPTITAGUE POMPEIUS HIEROSO

LYMAMUENIENS CAPTAUR BEET TEN

PROKESERATOUS QAD SANCTAS ANTO

KUAA CEDITAKISTO BOLUMUINETUM

SECUINDUEN PONTIFICATUM CONPK

MAXHYKCANOF SEINDEANTIPATKUM

HERODISASALONNAPFILIUIMP ROEU

RATOKEMPALESTINAE PACIT

LIBYAPERTESTAMETUINAP

RECISKE LIET

HOKAMUS PLACUSSA TICUS

POETALIBERTINOPATKEUENUS PACIT

LYMP

APOLLODORUS PERKAMENUS GRAECUS

ORATOR PRACEPTOR CALIDHETAI

CUSTICLARUS HABETUR

POMPEIUS CAPTUS HIEROSOLYMISTRI

BUTAKIOS IUDAEOS PACIT

TAQUAEDECATILINAE ET HEGOLEN

TULO ET CONSULE CICEPONESALLUS

TIUS SCRIBIT ET LIUUS HOCCESTA

SUNT TEMPORCEICEKOINEXILIO ANNUM

PACIT HONORIFICES USEPTUS A

PLACIO

POMPEIUS IMPERATOR APPELLATUS

OLYMP

CAESAR LUSITANIAM ET QUASDAM

INSULAS IN OCCIDENTE

MESSALACORINUS VASCETUR ORATOR

ET TITUS LIUUS PATRINIUS SCRIBIT

alexander

consules

maxim

uergilius
cremona
epudix

xxiii

uergilius cremona ^{studij} aetudij ^{ueru} uerui

Catullus xxx aetatis anno romae X
morte

oodeccelx xxiii

me alidius oratore lxxv habetur qd

bello postea civilia caesariana spax XI

tes secutus cum to catam galliam p

geret placet id obit

clxxxiolymp

caesar ^{ge} m x x u
uoluntat

caesar rhenuum transiens cermanos XII

uastat

crassus cum
filiis pud
pascipit

crassus consul apud cum filio apud

carra captus

xxvi

uentidius primus romae okum XIII

parthos superat

seu kio promptus et popularis orator

romae habetur in sicis quid sine XIII

in arie apud ex amissis exeret us noli

maluit quam eand

uergilius som
p t t o q m medio
l m i u m p e r g i t
u e l p e o e p o s t
u s f o m a m

uergilius som XIII uergilius som p t t o q m medio l m i u m p e r g i t u e l p e o e p o s t u s f o m a m

trans creditur et post breue tempus

romam pergit

Horatius et h t e p a t e y h u o i t t a n e
p o m e t + p a n e

clxxxiolymp

Simulacrum olympiaenouis tactum XIII

pulmon

caesar cermanos et callos caput XIII

egypti xii

clxxxiolymp

Principium belli civilis caesaris et XIII

pompei

diodorus XIII

ROMANOR[UM] huc usque consules Alexandr[us] Iudaeorum

UTORE HISTORIAE CLAUDIUS HABETUR

CLXXXI Olymp[us] GAIUS IULIUS CAESAR

PRIMUS APUD ROMANOS SINGULARI COEPTI

NUIT IMPERIIUM A QUO CAESAR ES ROMANORUM

PRINCIPES APPELLATI

ROMANORUM PRIMUS C. IULIUS CAES. AN. III

ROMANORUM PRIMUS C. IULIUS CAES. AN. III

POMPEIUS PROCE[ss]US ET FUGIENS III

ASPADO NIB[us] ALEXANDRINUS SIS[us] C. IULIUS

IN CAELIUS PRATOR ET T. ANNIVS ANTI[us] EXULO

PRESSIRE ROMANIS IN THUGIAE C. IULIUS

AGROS IN ULMOIENTES

PTOLOMAEICAD[us] C. IULIUS C. IULIUS

IN NILI INUENTUM

CAESAR IN AEGYPTO REGNUM CLEOPA

TRADE CONFIRMATO OBSTUPRIGRATIAM.

ROMAE BASILICA IULIA DEDICATA

DECRETUM SENATUM ET ATHENIENSIS

ADIUDA EOS MITTITUR QUI PER LEGATIONEM

AMICITIAM POSTULANT

CLEOPATRA CECIDIT COMITATU URBE INGRESSA

PROHIBITA ELECTICIS MAX EXITIS Q. UTIQUA

NE QUIROS HABERENT ET MINORES ESSENT AN. XLO.

NICIDIUS PICULUS PYTHAGORICUS ET

MAGUS IN EXILIO MORITUR

CLXXXII Olymp[us]

ANTONIUS DECERNIT QUINTILEM MENSEM IULIO

DEBERE DIEI QUI IN EO P[er]UISSET IULIUS NATUS

CASSIUS IUDAEA CAPTUO TEMPLUM SPOLIAT III

ID ID MARTIUS CAIUS CAESAR IN CURIA OCCIDITUR

ANTIOCHEN[us]
ROMANORUM
CAESAR ES COM
PUTANT

CAESAR ES COM
PUTANT

POMPEIUS ASPADO
NIB[us] ALEXANDRINUS
C. IULIUS C. IULIUS
SUA TEMPORA
COMPUTANT

CAESAR IN AEGYPTO
REGNUM CLEOPA
TRADE CONFIRMATO
OBSTUPRIGRATIAM.

CLEOPATRA
REGIO COMITATU
URBE INGRESSA

PROHIBITA ELECTICIS
MAX EXITIS Q. UTIQUA

NE QUIROS HABERENT
ET MINORES ESSENT
AN. XLO.

NICIDIUS PICULUS
PYTHAGORICUS ET
MAGUS IN EXILIO
MORITUR

1422020000

... mit der
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...

quosdam ihel quoque sieni patiens
 et scies et intelliges ab initio sermionis res
 pendendi aedificandi hierusalem que ad
 christi principatum ebdomadae unius ebdomadae
 lxxii. quae lxxiiii ebdomadae praecunt
 annos cccc lxxxiii inquit christi dicit
 sacerdotibus perunctionem meam suscepit
 resnauerunt usque ad hyrcanum quo
 extremo omnium aparchis exprohe
 ad desantipatri filius nihil ad se
 pertinentem iudaeam ab augusto
 et senatus accepit filius eius postea
 resnauerunt usque ad nouissimam hie
 rosolymam exprobatam nequaquam
 ex successione sacerdotum generis
 pontificibus constitutis neque perpetui
 tatem iuxta secundum legem moysi
 seruientibus deo ignobiles uerum quidam
 et alio tempore et nonnulli iunior
 annis uero modico amplius romanis
 imperatoribus sacerdotum me uant
 quae omnia etiam danihel propheta
 iuxta cuncta dixit

Et post ebdomadas unius et lxxii. inter iudeis
 iuxta iudicium non erit neque templum et sa
 etum corrumptus et uolus ducere uenient et
 exedentur in catas et in uelli et in conseq. et
 et super templum in uita uominatio desolatio
 nuntius usque ad consummationem temporis co
 summatio dabitur super desolationem

AUGUSTINONACHIXSUPPUTANT

CAESAR AUGUSTUS APPELLATUS A QUO

SEXILIS MENESIS AUGUSTINOMENACECIPIT

XIII

CUMINGENTITRIUMFORUM POMPA XXIII

AUGUSTUS ROMAM INGRESSUS ET ELEO

PATRAE LIBERIS OLETUNA ANTECURRUM

EIUS DEDUCTI

XV

NICOPOLIS IUXTA AETIUM CONDITA XXII

ET ACONAETIUS CONSTITUTUS XXXIX

AUGUSTUS ROMANIS PLURIMAS LEDES

CLXXXII OLYMP' STATUIT

XVI

CENSUS ROMAE CITATO INUENTASUNT III

EIVUM ROMANORUM XLI CENTENAETLXIII MILIA

COLONIAE DEDUCTAE

ANAXILAUS LAKISAEUS PYTHAEORICUS

ET MACUS AB AUGUSTO URBE ITALIAE PELLIT

M. TERENTIUS VARRO PHILOSOPHUS PROPE NO

NAE ENAERIUS MORITUR

DECECEXXII

THEBAEAE EGYPTIUS Q. AD SOLUM EKUTAE

CORNELIUS CALLUS PORO IULIENSIS POETA

AQUO PRIMUM AEGYPTUM RECTAM SUPRA

DIXIMUS XLIII AETATIS SUAE ANNO PROPRIA

SEMANU INTERFICIT FRALLISTERRAE MOTU

CECISSE DERUNT

XVIII

INDIA AB AUGUSTO PERLECTOS AMIER & VIII

TIAM POSTULAVIT

MESSALA CORVINIUS PRIMUS PRAE

PECTUS URBIS PACTUS SEXTO DIE MA

GISTRATUS AB DIE AURINCE IULEM

POTESTATE MESSAE COMITESTANS

messala

corvinus

primus pra

toris pra

et is magis

tratus est

dicunt

XVIII AUGUSTUS CALPURNIUS METELLUS UIC
ETICALIS PACIT

novatus plau
des l. edonum
condidit

MUNUS PLANEUS CICERONIS DISCIPULUS
ORATOR HABETUR IN SIENIS QUICUM
CALLIAM COMATAM RECERET LUGDUNUM
CONDIDIT

150
ano 900
que un

CLXXXIIII Olymp

XX ANIOLUS CALPURNIUS POMPEIUS UIC
VINCIAI PACIT

augustus cum
monarchia
deffertur
pennuit

AUGUSTUS CUM MONARCHIA DEPER
RETUR PENNUIT

XXI QUINTILIUS CREMONENSIS UIC
ETHORATIUS MILITARIS MORITUR

XXII AUGUSTUS CYZICENOS LIBERTATE XII
PRIUAUIT

in es panto
mus dioru
pantogetis
in in in in
in in in in
in in in in
in in in in

SYLADESCILE PANTOMIMUS CUM AC
TERES IPSI CANERENT ATQ. SALTARENT
PRIMUM ROMAE ECHORUM ET PISTULAS
SIBI PRÆCINEPCEIT

XXIII TIBERIUS ALEXANDRUS TOMISSUS OLYMPII XIII
CUPAUIT ALMENIANI

XTANTIVS GOI
XTANTIVS GOI
XTANTIVS GOI
XTANTIVS GOI
XTANTIVS GOI
XTANTIVS GOI
XTANTIVS GOI

XXIV INUS QUI SEPTIMUM DECIMUM XATUS
ANNOS EXELIUM AC CUSAUERAT ELAPUS
INTER ORATORES HABETUR ET A DEX
TERE NUM MORBORUM TAEDIO IN BALNEO
VOLUNTATE EXAMINATUS HEREDEM RE
LIQUID AUGUSTUM

EXC Olymp

XXIII CANTABRIGES NOVISSIMOLIENTES XIII
OPPORTUNTUR

IN ASIA MORITUR
XXVIII TIBERIUS UINDLICUS ET C. QUI XXIII
THRACIAE QUAS CONFINES ERANT ROMANIS
PROVINCIAS FACIT
XXX COLONIAE VERITUM ET PATRAE DEDU XX
ET AC BOS FORUM AGRIPPAE
XXVI CESTIUS SAMPLEUS RHETOR ET XXI
NE ROMAE DOCTUS
CXXII POLYMP

AUGUSTUS
PONTIFEX
MAXIMUS
APPELLATUR
CAESAR ET
PONTIFEX
MAXIMUS
ANTE VOCABATUR
PONTIFEX
MAXIMUS
IN HONORE
CAESARIS
VOCATUR

AUGUSTUS A SEXTO PONTIFEX MAXIMUS
APPELLATUR

XXXII HERODES CAESAR IN NOMINE CAE XXII
SARIS CONDIDIT QUAE PRIUS TURKISSTE
TONIS UOCABATUR

HERODES ANTI DONAM CONDIDIT ET ANTI
PATRIDANUM Q. HERODION ENIM XXIII
IN HONORE PATRIS ANTI PATRIS ET SUUM
EXTREMITATE NUMERABILI A QUO Q. OPERA
IN SINGULIS SYRIAE URBIBUS QUAE PEE
BAT SOLLETTISSIME AEDIFICAVIT

XXXIII TIBERIUS CAESAR DE CAPTIS PANNONIA
NUSTRUM PAUIT

HERETIUS
ET MORITUR
CXXII

XXXII HERETIUS LUMEN ET ATISSUNE ANNO XXV
MALE MORITUR

PASSIENUS PATER DE CLAMATOXENSIS
DIEM OBIT
C. JULIUS HYCIVUS COGNOMENTO POLYLUS
TORGRAMATIENSIS HABETUR IN LUSARIS

4. TIBERIUS UINDLICUS ET C. QUI XXIII
THRACIAE QUAS CONFINES ERANT ROMANIS
PROVINCIAS FACIT

Appellatur

xxxvii herodes hyrcanus qui olim sa xxvii
 cerdos iudaeorum fuerat de captivi-
 tate parthica recressum et filium eius
 qui sa cerdos iudaeorum patris successerat in ter-
 ritum sororem quoque eius uxorem suam

xxxviii cum duobus propriis filijs iam adu xxviii
 lese et uxor et matrem uxoris occidit
 socrum suam crudelissimam necat

xxxix tiberius de raetis uindelicis armis xxix
 nius et pannoniis triumphavit
 albi uicius silonouariensis clarus rex tor-
 denos citur

in insula coorte remota plukima condeperit

xxxviii augustus iuliam filiam suam in xxviii
 adulterio deprehensam in exilio

ex eum olympi

artullius tiberius ciceronis libertus qui

primus notas commentus est in piteo

lanopraediousque ad centesimum annum

consensit

xl augustus claudius iulius et xxx

naualis exercitus exhibuit

melissus polatinus grammaticus

denos citur

in piteo eius latro polatinus declinator

et lediodu piteus quaxtanlesemet interfici

xli herodes ad eum quales supra crudeli xxx

tergesse et in hoc addit uirum so

korissus alexalon interfici et eum

mape de la
 liustige
 ronis libertus
 primus notas
 commentus
 est

Augustus cla-
 dius iulius
 duos exercitus

ter tullius
 ne col b rogum
 copit riod nos
 scribitur
 mat x p m xli
 alexon augustus
 et xii tiberius
 passum

- IN HERODIS LOCUM ARCHELAIUS AB AUGUSTO
^{TUL} SUBSTITUITUR ET TETRAARCHAE FIUNT I
 XLIII QUATTUOR PATRES EIUS HERODES AN I
 TIPXTER LYSIAS ET PHILIPPUS
 PAX MES ROMAE ITA INCENSUS PACTA UT QUINQUE
 MODI UIENDERE NTUR DENARIIS XXIII SCENIS
 XLIII PHILISTION MINOR GRAEUS NATIONE II
 MACENES ASINANUS KOMAE CLARIUS HABETUR
 I TIBERIUS CAESAR DALMATAS SARONITASQUE III
 U ATHENODORUS TARSENSIS STOICUS III
 PHILOSOPHUS ET NON UERBIUS PLACENSUS ORAM
 MATICUS IN SIGNES HABENTUR
 CXII OLIMPI
 II ATHENIENSIS RES NOVAS CONTRA KOMA U
 III NOS MO... LIENTES OPPRIMUNT III
 III TURSE... EDITAE IN IUDUCTO III
 III RIT SEDIT... ONIS OCCISIS III
 I MESSALAE CORUINUS ORATOR ANTE BIEN
 NIUM QUAM MORERETUR ITA MEMORIA
 ACSENSUM AMISIT ITIUX PAUCI UERBA
 CONIUNGERET ET AD EXTREMUM ULCERE
 SIBI CIKEAS AC RAM SPINAM IN XTO IN AEDIA
 SE CONFICIT AN DE TATIS LXXXII
 CXCVIII
 AUGUSTUS CUM TIBERIO FILIO SUO CENSUM
 KOMAE AC PACTO IN UIENTHOMINUM NONA
 CIES TERCENAE LXXX MILIA
 SOTIOPHILOSOPUS ALEXANDRINUS PRAECEPTOR

herodeste
 tarches di
 ctus quodam
 tribus patribus
 sub archelao
 successore
 herodiste
 tarchas
 nominatus
 est
 philistion
 minor graeus

AUGUSTUS OCTABI
ANUS ATELLAE IN
CAMPANIAM MORTUUS
ROMAE IN CAPO
MARTIAE SEPULTUS
EST

lvi

SENECAE CLAUDIUS ETUR

uuiii

ARCHELAIUS UUIII ANNO REGNISUI

IN UIENNAM URBEM GALLIAE RELEGITUR

DE PECTIO SOLUS PACTA ET AUGUSTUS IUDAEOR

LXXII ET ATISSUA ANNO ATELLAE PRINCIPA

IN CAMPANIA MORTUUS SEPULTUSQUE TUANTENET

ROMAE IN CAMPANIA PECTIO HERODES ET ETUR

ROMANORUM III REGNAUIT CHA AN XXIII

TIBERIUS ANN XXIII

u xxx

i

CAIUS ASINIUS CALLUS ORATOR ASI

u xxx

ii

NIPOLLIONIS FILIUS CUIUS ETIAM

ii xxx

iii

UIKEILIUS MEMINIT DIKIS ATIBERIO

iii xxx

SUPPLIENS ENCE ETUR

EXCUM

OLYMPIUS LIBRI PRIMI ET SECUNDI PRIMI

LIUIUS HISTORIO CRASPUS PATRUM III

LIUIUS HISTO III

PIA CRASPUS

MORTUUS

OLYMPIUS EXILIO

MORTUUS ET MORTUUS

PIA CRASPUS

ORITUR

QUIDIUS POETAM

EXILIO DIEM OBIT

ETUR AT OPP

DUM TOMOS SE

PELITUR

GERMANICUS CAESAR DE PARTHISTRIA

PAUIT

XIII URBE STELLAE MOTU CORRUERUNT II

EPESUS MACNESIA SARDIS MOSTENES

EGAE HERCENESAPIA PILADELPIA MOLUS

TEAIUSEY MEMYRINA APOLLINI ADIA III

HYREAN

PERNESTELLA HISTORIAE MUSEI PRIMI III

ET EXAMINUM SEPTUAGENARIUS MORTUUS

SEPULTUSQUE CUIUS

TIBERIUS MULTOS SECESSAD SEPERGLAN

1 Iditias euocatos numquam remisit
inquit et a rehelum capradocem cuius
recoino in prouincia aduerso mazaeam
nobilissimam ciuitatem caesaream
appellare iussit

caesaream
capradocem
prius mazaeam
dicebatur

ccolympr

uim pompertheatrum incensum uim

uim Tiberius drusum consortem uim

recoino

X drusus caesare ueneno perit X

xl x1 quaterius promptus et popularis orator xl
usq ad xerxopore aetatis annum insum
mo honore conuenerit

Seuius plautus corrupti filius semper
in iudicio interperit

ccolympr

xii philippus et trachea paxadem xii

in qua plurimas aedes construxerat
caesaream philippi uocant et iuliam de
maliam ciuitatem

xiii pilatus procurator iudee a tiberio xiii

mittitur

pilatus a tiberio ad procuratoratum mittitur

xiiii uotienus montanus narbonensis xiiii

orator in balcaribus insulis moritur

illuc a tiberio relectus

xii herodes tiberio ad eum condidit xii

et iuliam

iohannes filius zachariae in deserto

in iordane in flumine praedicans

xpm filium dei in medio coru aduersus

iohannes baptista
propheta
et

iohannes in deserto in iordane a iudeis et pharisaeis
fuit uisus et uocatus et in iordane a iudeis et pharisaeis
fuit uisus et uocatus et in iordane a iudeis et pharisaeis

Ipse quoque dominus iesus christus hinc in populos
salutem viam ad nuntiandum signis et
virtutibus et miraculis comprobans et sequi
ceter.

ας ολον τον εαυτε μετρημαλ εδιφικα τον ε
 .τεμπλι αν ωλξ
 αμογσε τε ερεσσυις κα ηελις εχλε εγυτο
 ανη ωδxxxiu

cenclomp

principium

. Hxxixobele

secundum

helios

xiii

ih̄s x̄ps filius dī salutarem xui

cunctis praeedicans uiam miraculorum

IN EUANGELIISSCRIBTASUNT: ACT q^d hic fuit 30^a
no continet fide

ih̄s x̄ps fili^us d̄i discipulo^s suos xiii

DIUINIS INBUENS SACRAMENTIS UTINIUEK

SISCE NTIB CONUERSIONEM AD DM NUNTIAET

IMPERAT

Ths xps secundum prophetas. xiiii

quædæm ἐοικέναι τῇ ἐκείνῃ ἀδράσ

SIONE MUCHITANNOTIGERII XVIII QUOTEM

PERCETIMINALISETHNICORUMCOM XUM

mentarius hæc ad uerbum scribitur et ceteris

ΕΤΑΙ ΕΡΕΤΙΟ ΒΙΤΗΥΝΙΑ ΕΤΕΡΡΑ ΕΜΟΤΙ ΕΩ

Ita opto proinde subponendo

for the year 1880. The first of the year was the first of the year.

CUS SAETINURBENICA EAEDES PLURIMAE
 CONCRUERUNT QUAE OMNIA HIS CONCRUIT
 QUAE IN PASSIONE SALVATORIS ACCIDERANT
 SCRIBIT UERO SUPER HIS ET PLECO QUI OLYM
 PIADENI ARUM ET CRECIUSSUPPITATOK EST
 IN XIII LIBRO ITA DICENS QUAE TO AUTEM
 ANNO CEN OLYMPIADIS MAENAE ET EXCEL
 LENS INTER OMNES QUAE ANTE CENAE ACCIDE
 RANT DEFECTIOS SOLI PRAEACTA DIE HORAS OCTA
 ITA INTENEBROSAM NOCTEM PRAEACTA
 SUS UT STELLAE IN CAELO UISAE SINT
 PRAEQ. MOTUS IN BITHYNIA ENICAENAE
 BIS MULTAS AEDES SUBUERTERIT HAEC
 SUPRA DICTUS UIK
 ARGUMENTUM AUTEM HUIUS
 SALVATORIS TO ANNO PASSUS SIT EUANG
 LIUM PRAE BETIO HANNIS IN QUO SCRIBIT
 POST XL ANTI BERNICAE SARISTRE BUI
 NIS DUM PRAE DICASS EPHUS ET D
 UERNAE ULUSI IUDAEORUM SCRIBIT OK
 HAEC TEMPORA DIE PENTECOSTES SAECULI
 TES PRIMUM COMMUNITIONE MLOCORUM
 ET QUOSDAM SONITUS ENSIS ET ESTAY
 DEINDE EX ADYTOTEMPLI REPENTINAM SU
 BITO ERUPISSE UOCEN DICENTIU TRANS
 MI CREMUS EX HIS SEDIBUS
 AUTEM SUPRA DICTUS UII QUOD
 EOD. EM TEMPORAE ANNO PILATUS PR
 SECRETO NOCTIS IMAGINEM CAEPUSINT
 PLOSTATUERIT ETHAEC PRIMAE SEDITIO

JACOB FRATER
 PRIMUS HI
 EROSOLIMIS EPIS
 COPUS ORDINA
 TUR AB APOSTO
 LIS

ET TURBA KUM IUDAEIS CAUSA EXTITERIT
 ECCLESIAE HIEROSOLYMAKUM PRIMUS
 EPISCOPUS AB APOSTOLIS ORDINATUS
 IACOBUS FRATER DOMINI
 EX HOC LOCO CONSIDERANDUM QUANTAE
 DEDUCE INCEPS CALAMITATES IUDAEORUM
 GENTEM OB PRESSERINT
 CASSIUS SEVERUS ORATOR ELEGANS QUI
 QUINTIANUM ILLUD PROVERBIUM ILLUS ERAT
 XXII EXILII SUI ANNOS IN SUMMA IN OPIAMO
 RITU KUIX PANNOUERENDA CONTECTUS
 CCM OLYMPI
 PILATUS POST SUPRADICTAM SEDITIONEM
 QUIAE OB CAESARIS IMAGINES FUERAT CON
 XX CITATA SACRUM THESAURUM QUEM DORUS XX
 KANI IUDAEI UOCANT IN AGUA DUCTU HIE
 ROSOLYMAKUM EXPENDENS SECUNDAE
 SEDITIONIS PRAEBUIT SEMINA
 III XXI SEIANUS PRAEFECTUS TIBERIUS QUI APUD XXI
 CUM PLURIMUM POTERAT INSTANTISSIME
 COHORTATUS UT GENTEM IUDAEORUM DELEAT
 PHILOMENE IN LIBRO LEGATIONIS SECUNDO
 PERSIUS PLACCUS SATYRICUS POETA UOLAT XXII
 RISNAS CITUR
 AGRIPPA FILIUS HERODIS REGIS ACCUSATOR
 HERODIS TETRARCHAE ROMANUS PROPECTUS
 AT TIBERIUS IN UINELA CONI CITUR
 PLATO DE PRAXINORUM MDO CMA IE AD TIBE
 RIUM REFERENT TIBERIUS ET MILITAD
 XXIII SENXTUM UT INTER CETERA AD PRAXI XXIII

PERSIUS POETA XXII
 SATYRICUS UO
 LATERRISNAS
 CITUR

PERENTUR UERUM CUM EXCONSULTOPAT-
RUM XPIANOS ELIMINARI UKBEP LACUISSE
TIBERIUS PER EDICTUM ACCUSATORUM IN XPIA-
NORUM COMMUNATUS EST MORTE OSERI-
BITTER TULLIANUS IN APOLOGETICO
MULTI SENATORUM ET EQUITUM ROMANO-
RUM INTERFECTI
TIBERIUS IN CAMPANIA MORITUR

C. IULIUS CAESAR

ROMANORUM III CAIUS RECENAVIT X ANNO EBY MESE X. P. AN-

I CAIUS CAESAR COGNOMENTO CALICU XXIII
LAACRIPPA IN CULIS LIBERTUM IUDAEORUM
RECENAVIT DE ACERIT PRINCEPS ACERIT

CAIUS SEMETIPSUM IN DEOS REFERT PA AN VIL NONG
FLACUS AULIUS PRAEFECTUS AE
CYPTI MULTIS IUDAEOS CLAMATA

TIBERIUS CONSENTIENTE ALEX-
ANDRIA POPULO ET EREBRIS ADVERSUS

EOS CLAMORIBUS PERSONANTES SYNAGOGAS
QUOQUE EORUM IN AEGINIBUS STATUIS ARISE TUI

II ETIAM POLLUIT REPERTI PILONE COUBRO
QUI FLACUS INSCRIBITUR HAE COMNIA

SE PRAESENT ECCESTAOB QUAE ETIAM LEXATIO
NAM AD CAIUM CAESAREM IPSUS USCEPT

PASSIENS PILIUS PRAUDE HEREDISSUA
NECATUR

III CAIUS MEMMIUS CULIUXOREM DU
XTI IMPELLESEUM UT UXOR ISSUA

PRAESENTES SE SCRIBERET
PONTIUS PILATUS IN MULTAS INCIDENS CLA

John H. P. y. d. n. h. t. Schind. J. H. y.
f. m. h. d. n. t. w. n. t. l. h. i. r. m. h.
r. d. n. o. y. l. t. h. y.

ROMANOK'

Ιουδαϊσμοῦ

DONTIUSPILATUS
PROPRIO MANU
INTERFICIT

— 221

TOTO ORBE ROMANO
 IN SYNAGOGIS IUDÆO-
 RUM STATUÆ ET
 IMAGINES CRISTI
 ET PATRIE CONSE-
 CRATÆ SUNT

1111

MITATES PROPRIAS ET MANU INTERPRETI
 SCRIBUNT ROMANORUM HISTORICI
 CAIUS PETRONIUS PRÆFECTUS SYRIÆ PRÆ
 CEPIT UT IN HIEROSOLYMIS STATUAM SUAM
 SUB NOMINE IOVIS OPTIMI MAXIMI PONERET
 TOTUM ORBEM ROMANUM SICUT PILE SCRIBIT
 ET IOSEPHUS IN SYNAGOGIS IUDÆORUM
 STATUAM ET IMAGINES ET ARAS ET ALIAS
 LARIS CONSECRATAE
 PLURIMUM OBILIUM AC IO INTERPRETI III
 CAIUS SOPHOCLES QUI STUPRUM IN
 TULERAT IN SULARUM EXILIO CONDEMNAT
 CAIUS OMNES EXULES IUSSIT INTERPRETI
 CAIUS A PROTECTORIBUS SUIS OCCIDITUR
 IN PALATIO ANNO ÆTATIS XXVIII

ROMANORUM. U. CLAUDIUS REGNAUIT

ANN XIII

mens uiii dies xxviii

ccuol'mp'

[Faint handwritten notes at bottom:]

1

steest claudius patricius drusi qui in
apud montiacum monumentum
habet.

p[ro]p[ri]o p[ro]p[ri]o
 p[ro]p[ri]o p[ro]p[ri]o 11
 p[ro]p[ri]o p[ro]p[ri]o
 p[ro]p[ri]o p[ro]p[ri]o
 p[ro]p[ri]o p[ro]p[ri]o
 p[ro]p[ri]o p[ro]p[ri]o
 p[ro]p[ri]o p[ro]p[ri]o
 p[ro]p[ri]o p[ro]p[ri]o

923

petrus apostolus cum primus antio ^{u⁵ ap⁵}
 chena in ecclesia fundas et poma ^{fit in m⁵}
 mittitur ubi euangelium praedicant ^{em⁵ ap⁵}
 xxu annis eiusdem urbis ep⁵ copus
 persueuerat

411

三三三

m. euangelista interpreti
 cyproctalexandriaexpm
 priusantiochiasciscopus
 dinxtureuodius.

411

[Faint handwritten Latin text from folio 6v]

† ROMANOR

JUDAEORUM

DESCRIPPA RE XIUDAEORUM ANNI IMPERII
MORITUR POSTQUEM FILIUS SUUS IUDAEOR
ACRIPPA CLAUDIUS SUBSTITUITUR RE XACRIPPA ^{15th}
IN RE CNUM

PROFETIA AC AB IQUA IN ACTIS APOSTOLORUM
FAMEM IN TOTO ORBE FUTURAM DIXERAT
SUB CLAUDIO EXPLETUR
CLAUDIUS DE BRITANNIA TRIUMPHAVIT
ET ORCHADAS IN SULA ROMANOR DICIT
IMPERIO

DOMETIUS A FERNE MAUSENSIS CLARUS
ORATOR HABETUR QUI POST CANERONE
RECNANT EXCIBI RE DUNDANTIA IN
CENAM MORITUR
CLODIUS QUINALIS RHETOR A RELATENSIS
ROMAE CLARUS HABETUR IN SICENISSIME DOCK-

CEUIOLYMP

II INTER THE RAM ET THEKSIAM EXORTA I ^{15th}
EST IN SULA HABENS STADIATRIGINTA

DESCRIPTIONE ROMAE FACTA SUB CLAUDIO
INUENTASUNT CIIUUM ROMANORUM
LXIII CENTENA ET XLIII MILIA II

THRACIA HUCUSQUE RECNAT IN PROUINCIA
REDICITUR

III SUB PROCURATORE IUDAEAE CUM ANNO III
IN DIE BAZYMORUM TANTA EST THIEROSO
LYMIS ORTAE DITIO UT IN PORTARUM
EXITU POPULO CONGRUENTE XXX MILIA
IUDAEORUM PERIERINT

IIII PALAEMON VICETINUS IN SICENIS GRANT III

TERSTILLAME
GUTTA STAT ST.

Index
 1. In my search of the 1st of the year
 2. In the 1st of the year
 3. In the 1st of the year

maticus romæ habetur qui quondam
interrogatus quid inter stillam et
tam inter esset. Cui tamen ait stil-
læ addit.

MANONIUS LIBERALIS LATINUS PHETOR
GRAVISSIMIS INIMICITIAS CUM PALAEMO
NE EXERCET

Cum olymp'

U11111

Item extractum craci modius sex u
dracmis uenundatum est

μαεναραμες πομαε

41

claudius felicem procuratorem in
deceum mittit apud quem paulus ap-
tolus accusatus in defensionem

LIII

XII

cum olymp'

Sub felice procuratore iudea et exte-
terunt multi qui populum suum per sua-
sionem edecipere in quibus et alexandrius unus
quidam pseudopropheta fuit qui plu-
rimos sibi ad sociandum in persomam alexan-
dri coniungere exercitum apud helios
oppressus est. Scribit iosephus con-
stantiniana apostolorum actibus in
quibus paulo dicitur a tribuno non ne-
tuus alexandrius qui ante hos dies con-
citasti et eduxisti in desertum quat-
tuor milia virorum.

claudius moritur in palatio an de tatis x

LXIII

[illegible]

*p^relixa claudio X
Iudaea miser
Iudaeus paulu
Apostolus p^ro XI
RAT*

11. Subfelice exeryt
 quid'amp'stu doppo
 phetase xtnio qui
 cum multo s'ib' ad
 scis et p'p'et' x'm
 et un' p' h'as oppres
 sus et colus in actib'
 p'p'et' colus in actib'
 p'p'et' colus in actib'
 TACTA EST

111xx

XIII.

ROMANOR' UI REGNAUIT NERO ANN XIII

MENS III DIEB' XXVIII

I huius aunculus fuit Caius Caligula XI
felice regente iudeam se ditione ex
sake aralestinæ octa macta annu dæo
rum multitudinem perdidit

II festus succedit felici apud quem XII
presente agrippa et e paulus aposto
lus religionis suæ rationem exponens
vinculus romanus mittitur

probus berytius eruditissimus gra
maticus roma ædignoscitur

CCIII olymp'

Statius ursulus tolosensis celeber
rimus in calliam rhetoricam docet

III Terre motus roma et solis defectio XIII

IIII Nero agrippinam matrem suam et so XIII
rorem patris interjecit

VI Nero ut tunc luxoria et ut frigida XII
dis et calidis lauxaretur cunctibus

VII petibus quæque piscaretur quæque XII
pureis funibus extraheret

CCX olymp'

Nero roma cithara contendens superat
festomacistratus succedit albinus

III Iacob frater domini quem omnes iusti XII
appellabant iudeis lapidibus opprimi

tur cuius thronum symeon quietissimo
secundus adsumitur

IIII Antem mens annæ neronis fulmen cecidit XIII

Romanorum

Judaeorum

^{olmo et q. uerumf. An. p. p. de lud. ill. t. c. 3}
POST MARCUM EUANGELISTAM PRIMUS
ALEXANDRINAE ECCLESIAE ORDINATUS
EPISCOPUS ANNIANUS QUI PRAEFUIT
ANNIS XXII

PERSIUS MORITUS
ANNO ETATIS XXXIII

NERO IN AGONCE
THARISTAS SUPERBIT

MARCUS ANTONIUS
LUCANUS POETA
VENIS BRACHII
CISIS ULTRAMONTIS

ILXXX X

NERO UT SIMILITUDINEM TROICAE XX
ARDENTIS INSPICIT PLURIMAM PARTEM
ROMANAE URBS INCENDIT
NASIATRIS URBE ESTEREMOTU CONCI
DERUNT LAODICIA HIERAPOLIS COLOASSAE
ALBINOPLOXUS SUCCEdit SUB QUI IUDAEI
CONTRA ROMANOS REBELLAVERUNT
JUNIUS CALLIO FRATER SENECAE ET GRECIUS
DECLAMATOR INTERFICIT

INDU

OLYMPIAS
NON EST ACTA
QUI ANTONIUS
ERAT

ACTANIONIS

PERSIUS MORITUS ANNO ETATIS XXXIII
THERMAE ANERONE AEDIFICATAE QUAS
NERONIANAS APPELLAVIT
NERO ROMAE IN CITHARISTARUM AGONE
CONTENDENS CUNCTOS SUPERAT
M. ANNAEUS LUCANUS CORDUBENSIS
POETA IN PISONIANAE CONIURATIONIS DE
PREHENSUS BRACHII MADSEANDAS
VENAS MEDICORUM ABUIT
NERO UT SIMILITUDINEM TROICAE XX
ARDENTIS INSPICIT PLURIMAM PARTEM
ROMANAE URBS INCENDIT
NASIATRIS URBE ESTEREMOTU CONCI
DERUNT LAODICIA HIERAPOLIS COLOASSAE
ALBINOPLOXUS SUCCEdit SUB QUI IUDAEI
CONTRA ROMANOS REBELLAVERUNT
JUNIUS CALLIO FRATER SENECAE ET GRECIUS
DECLAMATOR INTERFICIT
OLYMPIAS
NON EST ACTA
QUI ANTONIUS
ERAT
ACTANIONIS
NERO IN OLYMPIA DECORONATUR CERVICIS

CITHARISTAS TRAGOEDOS AULIGASUARIOS
CERTAMINES SUPERANS

XII

^{Lucan} IULIUS CAESAR DUBENSIS XXII
PRAECEPTOR NERONIS ET PATRUS LUCANI
POETA INCISIONE VENARUM ET VENENI
HAUSTUS PERIT ^{biennio ad munitum in pet + pauli f. 16. d.}
RURSUM NERONIS TIBULLI ACTIAE CELE
BRANS INTER CETERA CASTRAGOEDOS ET CITHA

RISTAS CORONATUR

XIII

NERONI INEXPENSAS CENTIES CENTENA XXIII
MILIA DECRETOS ENATUS ANNUUS SUB
MINISTRANTUR

NERO CUM CETERIS VIRIS INSIGNIBUS
ETO ET AULIAM UXOREM SUAM INTERFICIT
CORNU TUMQUE PHILOSOPHUM PRAECEPTO
PERPERSI IN EXILIUM PUGAT

XIII

MUSONIUS ET PLUTARCHUS PHILOSOPHI XXIII ^{Musoni}
SIGNES HABENTUR ^{et Plutarchus phi}

IANNAEUS MELASSENSIS CAESARIS ET
GALLIONIS BONALUCIUS POETA FILIUS
ANERONIS PROMERETUR

PRIMUS NEROS SUPER OMNIBUS CELESTIBUS

ETIAM PERSECUTIONE MINISTRANS ^{petrus et pauli}
IN QUAE PETRUS ET PAULUS ^{sancti} GLORIOSE
ROMAE OCCUBUERUNT ^{ciuntur}

CONTRA IUDAEOS QUI CESTI FLORI ALEXANDRIA

NON PEREUNT ES REBELLES ANTIUS PARSIANUS ^{ut p. 1. 179}
MAGISTER MILITIAE ANERONIS TRANSMITTIT ^{jud. m. 179}

CIES PARSIANUS PLURIMAS IUDAEOS ^{ta. at. 179}
CAPIT ^{quater}

IOSEPHUS SUB
UESPASIANI ADJUT
OR ROMANORUM
FUIT

UESPASIANS ENATO
AD ROMANOS QUIA ER
ROTER IN SUBURBA
ROMAE INTERFECIT

IN NERONIS CAUSIS
TITUS FAMILIARIS
FUIT

PAULUS QUINTILIA
NUS ROMANUS
AD ROMANOS
FUIT

UESPASIANUS APUD
JUDAEOS QUIA ER
ROTER IN SUBURBA
ROMAE INTERFECIT

FLAVIUS IOSEPHUS SCRIBTOR HISTORICUS
DUX BELLII JUDAEORUM CUM ROMANIS
INTERFICIENDUS ESSET UESPASIANUS PROX
NUNTIA DENO TERTEN EKONIS ET EIUS IMPERIO
POST RETRUMPRIMUS ROMANUS ECCLE
SIAM TENUIT LINUS ANXI

NEROCUM AS ENATI QUAE ER ET UKAD
POENAM ERALATIO RU CIENS AD QUAE TUNI
UK BIS MILIA RIUM IN SUBURBANOLIBERTI
SUI INTER SALAM ET NOMENTANAM UIA

SEM ET INTERFICIT ANNO LETATIS XXXII
ATQUE IN EO OMNIS AU CUSTI FAMILIA CON
SUMPTA EST

POST NERONEM CALBA IN HIBERIA UTELLU
IN GERMANIA OTHO ROMANI IMPERII MA
RIPUE RUNT

IN FLAVIUS QUINTILIANUS ROMANUS CALBA
PERDUCITUR

CCXII Olympi

CALBA II MENSE IMPERII SUI IN MEDIO RO
MANAE UK BIS PROLOCUTUS ERAT UT UKAD

UESPASIANUS DUOBUS PROCLIS SUPERATOS
JUDAEOS AD MUKOS COMPULIT

OTHOTERTIORE ENISUI MENSE AD UOE
TRIA CUM PROPRIO MANU OCCUBUIT

ANTIOCHIAES ECUNDUS EPISCOPUS ORDI
NATUS IGNATIUS

UTELLUS A UESPASIANO DUCITUR DECISUS IN
TIBERIUM PROICITUR

ROMANORUM UIX REGNAUIT UESPASIANUS

DE ROMANORUM
HISTORIA
LIB. II. C. 11.

... quod ...

ΚΟΝΙΑΝΟΡΟΥ

Ιουδαέορουμε
Ιενουμρινιτουμest

... ΔΝΝ ΙΙΙΙΙ ΜΕΝΣ ΧΙ ΔΙΕΒ ΧΧΙΙ ...

II
ΙΙΕΣΡΑΣΙΑΝΟΥΣΑΡΟΥΔΙΟΥΔΑΕΛΛΗΝΙΤΕΡΑ ΧΧΥ
ΤΟΚΑΒΕΧΕΚΕΙΤΑΡΡΕΛΛΑΤΟΣΕΤΕΛΛΟΥΝ
ΤΙΤΟΡΗΛΙΟΚΟΜΜΕΝΔΑΝΣΚΟΜΑΝΡΕΚΛΕ
ΧΑΝΔΡΙΑΜΡΚΟΡΗΙΣΕΡΤΥΚ
ΣΑΡΙΤΟΛΙΟΥΜΚΟΜΛΕΙΝΕΝΣΥΝ

... III ...

ΙΕΚΤΗΙΟΥΣΙΟΥΔΕΛΕΑΡΤΑΕΤΗΙΕΚΟΣΟΛΥΝΟΥΣ ΧΧΥΙ
ΣΥΒΥΕΚΣΑΣΕΣΕΝΤΑΜΙΛΙΑΙΟΥΚΟΥΜΙΝΤΕΡ
ΡΙΕΙΤ ΙΟΣΕΡΗΟΥΣΕΚΟΣΕΚΡΙΒΙΤΥΝΔΕΕΙΕΣ
ΕΝΤΕΝΑΜΙΛΙΑΡΑΝΙΕΕΤΕΛΑΔΙΟΡΕΚΙΣΣΕ
ΕΤΑΛΙΑΕΝΤΥΜΜΙΛΙΑΕΑΡΤΙΟΥΚΟΥΜΡΥΒΛΙ
ΙΕΝΥΝΔΑΤΑΙΤΑΥΤΕΜΤΑΝΤΑΜΥΛΗΤΥ
ΔΟΗΙΕΚΟΣΟΛΥΜΙΣΚΕΡΡΕΚΕΤΥΚΕΛΙΣΑ
ΑΖΥΜΟΚΟΥΜΡΕΚΕΤΡΥΙΣΣΕΟΒΓΥΑΕΕΧΟ
ΜΝΙΕΝΤΕΙΟΥΔΕΑΔΤΕΜΠΛΟΥΜΕΟΝΦΛΥ
ΕΝΤΕΣΥΚΒΕΓΥΑΣΙΕΚΕΚΕΣΥΝΤΕΚΕΛΥΣΙ
ΟΡΟΚΤΥΙΤΕΝΙΜΙΝΗΙΣΔΕΜΔΙΕΒΡΑΣΧΑΕ
ΕΟΣΙΝΤΕΡΡΕΚΙΙΝΚΥΙΒΣΑΛΥΤΟΚΕΚΕΚΥΕΚΙΣΙΧΕΡΑΝΤ

... ΙΟΥΔΑΕΛΛΗΝΙΤΕΡΑ ...

... III ...

ΚΟΛΛΙΕΙΤΥΚΟΜΝΕΤΕΜΠΡΟΥΣΙΝΣΕΚΥΝΔΥΜΑΝΝΟΥ
ΙΕΣΡΑΣΙΑΝΙΕΤΝΟΥΙΣΣΙΜΑΜΕΥΕΡΣΙΟΝΕΗ
ΗΙΕΚΟΣΟΛΥΜΑΧΟΥΑΧΟΥΑΝΝΟΤΙΒΕΡΗΕΧ
ΣΑΡΙΣΕΤΑΒΕΧΟΚΔΙΟΕΥΑΝΓΕΛΙΑΕΡΡΑΕ
ΔΙΕΑΤΙΟΝΙΣ ΑΝΝ ΧΛΙ

... ΙΕΚΟΣΟΛΥΜΑ ...

ΑΕΑΡΤΙΟΥΤΑΥΤΕΜΓΥΑΛΑΒΑΝΤΙΟΧΟ
ΡΕΚΡΕΣΣΙΣΥΝΤ ΑΝΝ ΕΕΧΧΧΥΙ
ΡΟΚΚΟΑΔΑΡΙΣΕΚΥΝΔΟΑΝΝΟΣΥΒΓΥΟΚΥΣΥΝ
ΤΕΜΠΛΟΥΜΕΔΙΥΙΕΑΤΥΜΕΣΤ ΑΝ ΔΧΕ
ΑΡΚΙΜΑΛΥΤΕΜΑΕΔΙΦΙΚΑΤΙΟΝΕΤΕΜΠΛΟΥΣΥΒΣΟ
ΛΟΜΟΝΕΥΣΓΑΔΝΟΥΙΣΣΙΜΑΛΗΕΙΥΣ
ΡΥΙΝΑΛΗΓΥΕΣΥΒΥΕΣΡΑΣΙΑΝΟΡΑΕΤΑΕΣΤΑΝ ΜΕΙ

ROMANORUM

7. e.

ii

DOMETIANUS TEMPLUM SINE LIGNORUM ADMIXTIONE CONSTRUXIT

iii

PRIMUS DOMETIANUS DOMINUM ET DEUM SE APPELLARI IUSSIT
NASAMONES ET DACI DIMICANTES ADUERSUM ROMANOS VICTI

NASAMONES ET DACI

SEPTEMBER MENSIS
AD DOMETIANUM GERMANICUS
APPPELLATUS
ET OCTOBER DOMETIANUS
QUINTILIANUS DESPARI
ROMANUS VICTUS
DOLAT

iiii

DOMETIANUS SALITER APPELLATIS ET TEMPER GERMANICUS ET OCTOBER DOMITIANUS
QUINTILIANUS EX HISPANIA CALAGURRITA
PRIMUS ROMANAE PUBLICAE SCHOLAE
ET SALAKIUM EPISCOPO ACCIPIT ET CLAUDI

CEXIIII OLYMP

DOMETIANUS PLURIMOS NOBILITUM IN EXILIUM MITTIT ATQUE OCCIDIT

DOMETIANUS MATHEMATICOS ET PHILOSOPHOS ROMANAE VBERE PERULIT

DOMETIANUS MULTA
ET PRAECEPTA
FICIA ROMANAE PERULIT

viii

MULTA OPERA ROMANAE FACTA IN QUIBUS CAPITO
LIUM FORUM TRANSITO RIUM DIUORUM
PORTICUS ISIDORI MACSARIUM STADIUM HOR
REARI PER CATARIDUS PRAEIANI TEMPLUM
MINERVAE LEBIDI CLODIUM FORUM TRA
IANAE THERMAE TRAIANA ET TITIANA

x

SENATUS LUDUS MATUTINUS MICLAUKEA
ET METASUDANS ET PRANTHEUM

xi

DOMITIANUS DE DACIS ET GERMANIS TRIUMPHUM
DOMITIANUS TANTAE SUPERBIAE IUT
ITAUKEAS ET AKCENTES STATUAS SIBI IN
CAPITO LIO PONI IUSSE
MAXIMAE REGINAE VESTALIIUM CORNELIA
CONIUGATIS TURPI IUXTA LEGEM VIUAE DEPOS
SIT

condi p' h'c sup' dno i'c d'ni a t'p' r'p' p' l' r'p' n
condi p' h'c sup' dno i'c d'ni a t'p' r'p' p' l' r'p' n
condi p' h'c sup' dno i'c d'ni a t'p' r'p' p' l' r'p' n
condi p' h'c sup' dno i'c d'ni a t'p' r'p' p' l' r'p' n

ROMANORUM

xii Domitianus prohibuit uites in urbibus

textus romanæ ecclesiæ episcopus

præfuit clemens an uiii

ccxiii olymp'

xiii flauius iosephus uicesimum librum

antiquitatum huius temporis scribit

domitianus multos nobiliu imperdidit

quosdam uero et in exilium misit

lxx xiii

secundus post neiron edomitianus

christianos persequitur et sub eo aposto-

lus iohannes in patrum insulam rele-

gatus apocalypsin uidit quam hixeney

interpretatur

domitianus persequitur philosophos et ma-

thematicos peredicunt in roma et trucidant

apollonius tranæus et eurykates in si-

cyæ philosophi habentur

domitianus eos quidē exēcūdā

erant inter christi præcipit ut nullus

iudeorum præcipit reliquus foret scri-

bit bruttios christianorum sub domitia-

no finis est martirium inter quos et

flauianus domitillus flauius clementis

consulis ex sorore neptem in insula

pontiam relecat antiqui ascripti an-

tes et testata sunt

multa signa et portenta roma et

totus orbis acta

domitianus occisus in palatio et per-

uis pillones ignobiliter ex portatus an-

actatus xxxv

iosephus domes-

anica tempore

liber post

domitianum

apocalypsin

hannisi in

episcopo in

pretatus est

persecutio

domitiano

domitianus

hannisi in

insulam patrum

relegatus quatuor

apocalypsin uidit

apollonius

anica laus ha-

bat

judei et christi

in palatio

domitiani

domitillus

palatio occisus

et testatus

multa signa et

portenta roma

et totus orbis

acta domitianus

occisus in palatio

et peruis

pillones ignobili-

ter ex portatus an-

actatus xxxv

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*Sp. prolusioh
exilisolutus
habitavit*

1

NERVA ANTONINVS
 SALVSTIANVS POST
 QVAM TRAIANVM
 ADOPTATVM PPE
 TRAIANVS DECTA
 LIA HISPANIA
 CIVITATE REGNA

ROMANORUM XI. REGNAUIT

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840.

Johannes opus 111
 lususq. ad tunc
 tempo p. p. e. m. a. n.
 sis sed i. c. i. t. u. r. a. n. n. o. s.
 post passionem d. n. i.

22 Nov 1912

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Π. CXX. un

ccxxi olvmp'

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C11111

x

x1

1 GENATIS 110
 chenuse, 10
 Sponaebius
 tradit
 pulchroham
 apoc — 10

1870

NENDUM CUIDAM XPO UT DO NIHIL APUD
EOS PERREXIT PRÆTEREA AD CONPROEDERA
DAM DISCIPLINAM UETARIABUS FURTA HOMI
CIDIA ADULTERIA LATROCINIA ET HIS SIMILIA
AD QUAE COMMOTUS TRAIANUS RESCRIPTIS
HOC GENUS QUIDEM INQUIRENDOS NON ES
SE OB LATOS DEORUM INQUIROKTE TEXTUL
LIANUS RESCRIPTUM APOLOGETICO

CCXXII OLYMP'

QUINTUS ROMANUS ECCLESIAE EPISCOPATUM

TENET ALEXANDER ANN X^o ^{ANNO DNI 217}

PLINIUS SECUNDUS NOUO COMENSIS ORA
TOR ET HISTORICUS INSIGNIS HABETUR CU
IUS PLURIMAE IN GENIO OPERA EXTANT

XIII TREX GALATIAE CIVITATES TERRAE MOTU
ERUTAE

XIII PANTHEUM ROMA E PULMINE CONCREMATUM
POST IUSTINIANI ECCLESIAE HIEROSOLYMITANAE
EPISCOPATUM QUAE TUS SUSCIPIT ZACHARY
POST QUI EM QUINTUS TOBIAS CUIUSUECEDIT
SEXTUS BENIAMIN AC DEINDE SEPTIMUS IO

XII HANNES UIU MATTHIAS IN CUIUS LOCUM
NONUS CONSTITUITUR PHILIPPUS

CCXXIII OLYMP'

XII TRAIANUS ARMENIAM SYRIAM MESOPOTA
MIAM PERCIT PROUINCIAIS

TERRAE MOTUS IN ANTIOCHIA MPRÆNETO
TAM SUBRUIT CIVITATEM

II CXXXI XIII IUDAEI QUI IN LYBIA ERANT AD UERSUM COHA
BITATORES SUOS ALIENIGENAS DIMICANT

similitē kin alexandro et in alexandria
apud crenem quoq. et thebaidem
magnas editiones contendunt iherum
gentium praes superat in alexandria

xviii
m. d. f. p. m. b. i. r. w.
p. n. u. i. h.

Judaeis mesopotamia rebellantibus
praescipit imperator traianus lydiae quoq.
ut eos provinciae terminaret adue-
sum quosq. uetus sae in struens
infinita milia eorum interficeret et
hoc pro curatore iudaee ab imperatore
redecernitur.

Judaen multis
locis rebellant

xviii

salaminam uicem cypri interfectis
in ea gentibus subiecit et iudaeis.

Traianus in orbo in selenu interfectis
ueutalibus scriptum legimus apud se
leucia in saukiaeprofluuiouentris
extinctus est annu etatis lxxiii mens
dies iii ossa eius in urna laukea in col-
lata metin procosubcolumna posita
solusque omnium in traikem sepultus

Traianus apud
seleucia in saukia
profluuiouentris
extinctus est et
ossa eius sub co-
lumnaculis in
forosculpta
sunt quibus
in traikem
positus est.

ccxxiii olymp.

romano eum xii regnauit
hadrianus annu xxi

hadrianus italice in spania natus co-
sobrina traiani filius fuit.

hadrianus gloria
traiani in uidentis
de assyria in mesopo-
tania armenia et
exercitu in pene-
trauit.

hadrianus alexandria maritima
subuersa in publicis in staurauit ex
hadrianus traiani in uidentis gloria
de assyria in mesopotamia armenia quas
ille provincias fecerat reuocauit exercitum

7 / indet

II

hadrianus
puegrius fuit

III

40 mna

III

modias ubi
morsu et tui
et l'upimatur
sunt

CCXXV olivm

II

40 mna
et l'upimatur
sunt

III

hadrianus iudeos cepit secundo con
tra romanos rebellantes

Senatus traianum in deos referret

hadrianus eruditissimus in utraque
lingua sed in puero rum amoris parum
in continens fuit

hadrianus reliqua tributorum urbibus
relaxavit chartis publicae in censuris
plurimos etiam in ipsis tributis liberos
praestitit

plutarchus chersonesus et sextus et
acathobolus et ceteri nomina philosophi
insignes habentur

Romanus ecclesiae in episcopatu ante
christum

Alexander ecclesiae in consti
tuitur episcopus iustus

Bellum contra sauro matas gestum
terrae motus in cononiae ruit
nicenae urbes plurimae exsunt ad
quarum instauracionem hadrianus
de publico est largitus expensas

eurates stoeicus philosophus moritur
hadrianus quae in lybia quaecumque
vastata fuerat colonias deducit
hadrianus atheniensibus leges peten
tibus draconis et solonis reliquorumque
legibus iura composuit
et fluvius cleus in athenis induxit

+

nece epō
exl uiii

quem hadrianus ponte coniungens
athēnisi hēmēm exēcit
hie kosolymis x. post philippum
constituepiscopus senecapostque
xi iustus cui succedit xii leui postque
xiii efrēs xiiii iosēs xu iudas hī omnes
usq. ad eū exsionem quā nāb hadrian
pēpessalēst hie kusalēm exēcit eū mei
sionē episcopi pēpessalē fuerunt

huc usq. q. is.
hie kosolymis.
exēcit eū mei
sionē pēpessalē
fuerunt

CCXXII Olymp.

uiii

hadrianus sacris eleusinae initiat
multa athēniēnsib. donalare itur
quadatus discipulus apostolorum
et aristides athēniēnsis nostēr philo
sophus libros pro xpianā eliciōne hadria
no dē dēre compositos et sērēnus gra
nius lēgatus uir ad primaē nobilis lit
teras ad impēratorem misit iniquum
essē dicēns clauorib. uulgi in nocē
tium hominum sanguinem concedi
et sine ullo crimine nō ministantum

quadatus d.
discipulus apostolorum
et aristides philo
sophus libros pro
xpianā eliciōne
hadrianō dē
dēre compositos
et sērēnus gra
nius lēgatus uir
ad primaē nobilis
litteras ad impē
ratorem misit

xi

ano xi ym
471 - 472

hadrianus minucio fundano procon
sulē asiae scribit sine obiectu crimi
num xpianos non condēnandos cu
ius epistulae usque ad nostram memo
riam duxat exemplum

ep. p. x. ym. iustitiam legib.
d. d. n. m. f. h.

xii

Imperator hadrianus pater patriae ap
pellatur et uxore ius augusta
romanae ecclesiae episcopus atum suscipit

adrianus pater
patriae appellatur
et uxore ius
augusta romanae
ecclesiae episcopus
atum suscipit

telesphorus ^{h. e. p. m. x. i. v. l. v. s. a. n. y. d. d. m. y. p. s. t. e. f. s. i. d. i. s. e. p. a. n. t. o. p. l. o. d. n. o. b. i. s. i. f.} AN XI

ANTIOCHIAE CONSTITUITUR QUARTUS EPIS
COPUS CORNELIUS

CCXXII OLYMP'

NICOPOLIS ET CAESAREA TERRAE MOTU
CONCIDERUNT

ANTINOUSURBS
EX PUE RI PULCHER XIII
RIMINOMINE NEA
DIONIS FUNDITUR
ITA QUAE IN HADRIANA
USTURPITUR DILI
GEOAT

ANTINOUS PUE R E GRECIUS EXIMIAE PUL
CHRITUDINIS IN AEGYPTO MORITURQUE
HADRIANUS UEHEMENTER DEPERENS NA
INDELICUS HABUERAT INDE OSK ECTEX
CUIUS NOMINE UKBS APPELLATA EST

III XIII

ALEXANDRIAE ECCLESIAE UI EPISCOPUS
PRAEFUIT HEUMENES AN XIII

XU

TEMPLUM ROMAE ET UENECISSUS HADRIANUS
NO INURB EFACTUM

SALVIUS IULIANUS PERPETUUM COMPO
SUIT EDICTUM

HADRIANUS ATHENIS HIEMEM EXIGENS
ELEUSINAM UISIT

XUI

HADRIANUS CUM IN SICILES ET PLURIMAS
AEDES ATHENIS SPECISSET AC ONEM EDIDIT
BIBLIOTHECAMQUE MIKIO PERIS EXTENDIT
IUDAEI IN ARMAM UERSI PALESTINAM DEPO
PULATI SUNT TENENTE PROUINCIA M TINO
RUFUS CUI AD OPPRIMENDOS REBELLES MISIT
EXERCITUM

h. e. p. m. x. i. v. l. v. s. a. n. y. d. d. m. y. p. s. t. e. f. s. i. d. i. s. e. p. a. n. t. o. p. l. o. d. n. o. b. i. s. i. f.

FAUOKINUS ET POLEMONEK ET OKINBIENES
HABENTUR

CCXXIII OLYMP'

basilides alexan
deris h. e. p. m. x. i. v. l. v. s. a. n. y. d. d. m. y. p. s. t. e. f. s. i. d. i. s. e. p. a. n. t. o. p. l. o. d. n. o. b. i. s. i. f.

basilides heresia kchesina alexandria

COMMORATUR A QUO CENOSTICI

xvii cho. chōbas dux iudaicae factionis no-
lentes sibi xpianos aduersum romanum
militem per se subsidium omnimodis
cruciatibus necat

lxxviii Bellum iudaicum quod in palestina
cecebatur finem accipit rebus iuda-
rum praenitus oppressis ex quo ten-
porē etiam intro eundie ishierosoly-

xviii manlicentia ablata primum dicitur
sicut prope taceant incinatis sunt de in-
de romani in dictionibus ^{hierosolymis} primus ex gendo

lxxviii aelia ab aelio hadriano condita et in
fronte eius portae quae ethleem ecre-
dimur susculptus in marmore sieni-
ficans romanae potestatis ubi ceteri
iudeos nonnulli a titone lioues
pasiani extructa marmore trantur

Ccxxxviii olymp'

xxi hadrianus morbo intercutis a qua
apud barias moritur maior sexacenario

romano xiii regnavit titus antoninus co-
nomen tiberius cum liberis suis aurelio
et lucio ANNO xxi mens iii

i romanae ecclesiae episcopatum iiii
suscepit hyacinthus ANNO iii

ii antoninus pater patriae appellatur

iii sub hygino romanae uicris episco-
poualentinus hieresiarthes et ceteri

MACISTER MARCIONIS ROMANI UENIUNT
CCXXX olymp'
iustinus philosophus librum pro-
ter religionem conscriptum antoni-
um tradidit

to in h' yis uedit qd ad gaut
duis de h' p'mos yon
f'm
ROMAENONUS ORDINATUS EPISCOPUS
PIUS AN XII *alij scribit anis xi mep my. dieb' xxi. f. d'm*
ANTIOCHIAE QUINTUS CONSTITUITUR

EPISCOPUS HEROS
ALEXANDRIAEEPI SCOPATUM SUSCI-
PIIT MARCUS AN X
VALENTINUS HERETICUS AC NOSCITUR
ET PERMANETUS QUAE AD ANICETUM
MESOMEDES CRETENSIS SCITHACICORUM
CARMINUM MUSICUS POETA COGNOSCITUR
CCXXXI olymp'

TAURUS BERVTIUS PLATONICAE SECTAE
PHILOSOPHUS CLARUS HABETUR
X

CCXXXII olymp'
XII ARGIANUS PHILOSOPHUS NICOMEDENSIS
AC NOSCITUR ET MAXIMUS TYRIUS
XIII APOLLONIUS STOICUS NATIONE CHALCHI-
DICUS ET BASILIDES SCYTHOPOLITANUS
PHILOSOPHI ULTRA RES HABENTUR QUI
VERISSIMI QUOQUE ALEXANDRI PRAECEPTO
RES FUERUNT
CCXXXIII olymp'

XIII ALEXANDRIAEEPI SCOPATUM
galienus medicus p'it

elxxxiij praepuit ex eladion ann xiiii
erescense cynicus aenoscitur quins
tinon ostridoc matis philosopho quia
xiiii seculosum et praepuit ex toke mphi
losophiae coarctuebat persecutio
xiiii nem suscitavit in quaxille gloriose
pro xpo sanguinem pudit
ccxxxiii olympi

xx romanae ecclesiae x episcopus tum
xxi tenet anicetus an xi sub quo polv
xxii carpus romam veniens multos ab
xxiii heretico errore correxit
ccxxxv olympi

hi ex olympiae episcopus tum post
maximam xiiii suscipit ex sianus
post quem xiiii publius succedit
xiiii maximus xx julianus xxi cax
nus xxii symmachus xxiii cax
xxiii iulius xxv capito
antoninus pius apud lokium in illa
sua maxima urbe miliario moritur
ann uita elxxvii

romanor' xiiii regnavit maxcus anto
ninus qui et uerus et lucius aurelius
commodus an xiiii m i

hi primus aequo iure
administrauerunt cu
adhoc tempore xiiii iulianus
lucio caesa i athenis acrip
iens in caelo ab occidente in orientem

ad quod p...
p...
p...

Uolocæsus rex parthorum III

II. elxxx III
FRONTORATOR
TEMPORANTONII
UOLU

UOLO CÆSUS REX PARTHORUM VICINIS
SIBI ROMANAS PROVINCIAS DEPOPULA
TUS EST

FRONTO ORATOR IN SIGNIS HABETUR
QUI MANTONINOUE ROMANIS LITTERIS
ERUDIUIT
SELEUCIAS SYRIÆ REX CUM ECC MILIT
HOMINUM ROMANIS CAPTIV

CCXXXII olymp

II APUD PISAS PEREGRINUS PHILOSOPHUS
ROGO QUOD EX LUCIO COMPOSUIT
IN CENSOS SEMET SUPERIEIT
LUCIUS CÆSAR DE PARTHIS CUM PRÆ
TRETUMPHAVIT

III ALEXANDRIA ECCLESIAE. UINI EPISCO
PUS PRÆP. UITA CRIPPINUS AN XII
PERSECUTIONE ORTAINASIA POLYCARPUS
ET PIONIUS FACCEREM MARTYRUM QUORUM

scribae quoque PASSIONES PERUNT
PLURIMI IN CALICIAE LOXIOS OB NOMEN
INTERFECTI QUORUM USQ IN PRÆSEN
TENDI MILITIS CERTAMINA PERSEUEP

III LUCIUS MULTAS PROVINCIAS OCCUPAVIT
ROMA EX PARTE UICINIA

ROMANI CONTRA GERMANOS MAXIMO
NOS QUADROS ARMATAS DUCOS DIMIC
OLYMP

CCXXXII

III ROMANA ECCLESIAE EPISCOPATUM SY
CIPIT. XISOTERANUS UINI
ANTIOCHIAE UIC EPISCOPUS ORDINAT

theophilus cuius plurimum ingenio

perae extant

Lucius imperator anno regni tui

lucius imp. obiit

siue ut quidam putant xi inter con
cordiam et alium maro plexi extin
ctus est. sedens cum praetore in uehiculo

x ANTONINO IMPERATORI MELITO ASIANO
SARDENSIS EPISCOPUS APOLOCETI CUM
PROCHRISTIANIS RADIDIT

APOLLINARIS ASIANUS HIERAPOLITANUS
EPISCOPUS IN SICENIS HABETUR

xi DIONYSIUS EPISCOPUS CORINTHIORUM
CLARUS HABETUR ET PAVNUS CERETENSIS
UIR ELOQUENTISSIMUS

PSEUDOPROPHETIA QUAE CATAFRAZAS NO
MINATURAECEPIT EXORDIUM AUCTORE
MONTANO ET PRISCILLA MAXIMILLAQUE
IN SANISUATIBUS

submapcom
tonino uero
catafraz
montano
priscilla et
maximilla
uati b. cat. p. 16

xii TATIANUS HERETICUS AGNOSCITUR A QUO
ENCRATITAE

Tatianus ha
resis enkrat
tarianus uat.

mi BARDESANES ALTERIUS HÆRESIS PRIN
CIPSE EFFICITUR NOTUS

OPPIANUS CILICIAE POETA COGNOSCITUR

QUI ALIUM CAMIKOS PLENDOR E CONSCRIPSIT

TANTAE PER TOTUM ORBEM PESTILENTIAE
FUIT UT PAENESQ. AD INTERNICIONEM

ROMANUS EXERCITUS DELETUS SIT

ccxxxviii olymp.

xiii IMPERATOR ANTONINUS MULTIS ADUER
SUM SENASCENTIB. BELLIS ACERIPSE INTRA

de h. v. et. c. v.

ne xē xiii

xii

xiii

ERATSAEPEDUCESNOBILISSIMOSDESTI
NABATINQUISSEMELPERTINACIETEXER
CITUICUMEOINGUADORUMRECTIONE
PUGNABATSIOPRESISPLOUIADIUNI
TUSMISSAESTICUMCONTRARIOGERMA
NOSETSARMATASFULMINAPERSEQUE
RENTURETPLURIMOSCORUMINTERFICE
RENTEXTANTITTERRAEMARCIADUKELIGRA
UISSIMIIMPERATORISQUIBILLAMGERMA
NICAMSIIMXPIANOKUMFORTEMILITUM
DECCATIONIBIMPERATORIMBERDISCUS
SAMCONTESTATUR

CCXXXVIII OLYMP

xiii

ATTICUSPLATONICAESCTAEPHILOSOPH
ACNOSECITUR

ROMANAECCELESIAEXII EPISCOPATUM

SUSCIPIT ELEUTHERIUS AN XUI

ANTIOCHIAEUI EPISCOPUS CONSTITUTUS
MAXIMINUS

MARCUS ANTONINUS COMMODUM FILIUM SUUM
CONSORTEM REGNI FACIT

ANTONINUS CUM FILIO DE HOSTIBUS TRIUM
PHAMIT QUOSPERTRIENNIIUM APUD CAE
NUNTUM HABENS STATIUA CASTRA UAS
TAUERAT

CCIII

IMPERATORES MULTIS MULTA ARCTI
SUNT ET PECUNIAM QUAE PERISCO DEBEBA
TUR PROVINCIIS CONCEDENTE TABULAS
DEBITORUM IN MEDIO ROMANAE CURBIS

FORO INCENDI PRÆCÆPERUNT AC NE QUID
BONITATI DEESSET SEU ERIORES QUASQ.
LEGES NOVI CONSTITUTIONIBUS TEMPERA
UERUNT

xviii ANTONINUS POST VICTORIAM AD COINCE
DITIONEM NUMMUM ACNISICUS FUIT
UT C. SIMUL LEONES EXHIBUERIT
COMMODUS AC NATU AUGUSTUS APPEL
LATUS

SARRENAURBS ASIÆ TERRÆMOTU RUUIT AD AD INSTAURATIO
CUIUS INSTAURATIONEM DECENNALIS NEMIS MYRIAE
TRIBUTORUM IMMUNITAS DATA EST TERRÆMOTU PRO
STATA DECEN
P. O. TRIBUTUM REMIS
SASUNT

ANTONINUS IN PANNONIA MORBO PERIT
ALEXANDRINÆ ECCLESIAE X EPISCOPATIN
SEXTITUS IULIANUS AN X.

ROMANORUM XU REGNAUIT
COMMODUS AN XIII

I COMMODUS DE GERMANIA TRIUMPHAVIT
CCXL OLYMP.

II Templum MAXIMIANI ALEXANDRIÆ INCENSUM
III HIERONYMUS EPISCOPUS LUGDUNENSIS IN
SIGNIS HABETUR

III Thēma de Commodiana ex Roma exacta

II CC. U COMMODUS SEPTEMBREM MENSEM
NOMINES SUOS APPELLAVIT

CCXL OLYMP.

III Hierosolymis XXII ORDINATUR EPISCO
PUS MAXIMUS POST QUEM XXIII ANTO
NINUS XXIII VALENS XXIII DULCIA
NUS XXXI ARCEISSUS XXXI DIUS XXXII

Commodus mē
SES SEPTEMBR
MINES SUOS APPE
UIT QUI C. IAM COM
DIANASTHEM
ADIFICAVIT

Quinto p[ro]p[ri]o v[er]o p[er] p[ro]p[ri]um
VII

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CCXII Olymp

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CCXIII Olymp

ROMANORUM XVI REGNAUIT

Helvius Pertinax
p[er]t[er]it
p[er]t[er]it

GERMANIO. XXXIII GORDIUS. XXXIII
P[er]s[er]um NARCIS[us] SUSTANTIS APUD HIC[us]
SOLYMA EPISCOPIS CONSTITUTIS NO-
POTUIMUS DISCERNERE ET EMPOKAS IN
GULORUM EO QUOD USQ[ue] IN PRAESENTEM
DIEM EPISCOPATUS EORUM ANNIMINI
MESALUA ACENTUR

IN CAPITOLIOPULMENRUIT ET MAGNA
INFLAMMATIONE FACTA BIBLIOTHECA
ET VICINA EQVAEQ[ue] AEDES CONCREMATA

ALEXANDRIA EXI. CONSTITUITUR EPIS-
COPUS DEMETRIUS ANN. XLIII
COMMODUS IMPERATOR COLOSSI EXI-
TES SUBLATOSUAECIMAGINIS CAPUT ISSU-
IMPONI

SCRAPIO UIR ANTHIOCHIAE EPISCOPUS OR-
DINATUR
COMMODUS MULTOS NOBILIUM INTER-
FICIT ET SPECTACULA POPULORUM ROMANO
PRAEBET INSIGNIA

INCENDIUM ROMAE FACTO PALATIUM
ET AEDES VESTIAE PLURIMAE QUAERIS PARS
SOLO COAEQUANTUR

COMMODUS STRANGULATUR IN DOMO
VESTILIANI

HELVIUS PERTINAX
PERTINAX SEPTUAGENARIO MAIOR CUM

STY ed.

MENS. UL. 26

pascha opsequi mandum esset. uictor ko
mana eurbis episcopus et naxei sush
erosolyma xumpoly ^{episcopus qui in iudaea} et h
reneus et baceylus ^{episcopus} plurimi q. ecclesi
axumpastores quideis probabilem
uisum fuerit litteris ediderunt qua
rum memoria ad nos usq. perduxat

ccxlviolymf'

69

411

(113)

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substancia prima
perioeueriana
thermae antiochi
ae edificatae in

Iudaicum et Sarmaticum bellum motum
 Severus Parnthos et Diabenus super
 ut Arabas quicquid interioris ita cecidit
 ut regionem eorum Romanam provin
 ciam periret. Ob quod Parnthicus Ara
 bicus Diabenicus cognominatus est
 Severo imperante thetmaxes Severi
 uxore pudantiochiam et Roma facta
 et septizonium extructum

ceclu olymp.

1888

Romæ xiiii episcopi tunc suscipit
 & ephraïmus

...despate x. ū-per
 ...sustaty x. Secu
 ...ettukt x. ti

Παύλος χιρ

1. *Phlox pilularis*
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PERSECUTIONE IN XPIANOS FACTA CO
NIDES ORIGENIS PATER CLOPIS SAMAXTV
RUM ORT ET TRANSFERTUR

KLIMAT ET TRANSFERTUR

ALEXANDER OB CONFESSIOnem dñi ei
NOMINIS SIGNIS HABETUR

CLEMENS MULTA ETUARIA CONSCRIBIT
 MUSONIUS NOSTRAE PHILOSOPHIAE SEQU
 TORACHOS CITUR

ceclui olympi

clod:oxlβinoquiseinελλμ|ελsλ

ceclunio olymp'

III ANTONINUS INTERFICITUR INTER CEDENS
ET CARPUS AN AETATIS

ROMANORUM XVIII REGNAUIT
MACRINUS ANN I

I MACRINUS PRAEFECTURAM PRAETORIO
CERENS IMPERATOR FACTUS ^{cu filio suo dionetiano}
ANTIOCHIAE EPISCOPUS CONSTITUITUR ^{enema q d aliof parit r}
PILETUS ^{h. 208}

CERENSIBUS UULCANALIORUM ROMA
AMPHITHEATRUM IN CENSUM

AB CARPUS UIX ANCTUS REGNAUIT DES
SANTU UULTAFRICANUS

MACRINUS OCCIDITUR IN ARCE LAIDE

ROMANORUM XX REGNAUIT MAURELIUS ANTONINUS

I MAURELIANUS ANTONINUS ANTONINI ^{AN III 40}
CARACALLA UT PUTABATUR FILIUS ET SA ^{post q}

CERDOS ELIO CARVALITE PLUM AD COIN
PUDICE IN IMPERIO SUO UIXIT UT NULLUS

CENUS OBSCENITATIS OMISERIT ^{18 le-m-gus curran}

II ROMANA ECCLESIAE EPISCOPATUS
CIPIT XU CALLISTUS AN U ^{mis. 4 p. 189. x}

ELIO CARVALITE PLUM ROMA DE
DIFECTUM

cecl olymp'

III IN PALESTINA NICOPOLIS QUAE PRIUS EM
MAUSIUS CARBATUR URBIS CONDITA EST

LEGATIONIS INDUSTRIAM PRO EXSUSEI
PIENTE IULIO AFRICANO SCRIBTOR ET EM

PRIMUM

ANTONINUS ROMANEOCCIDITUR TUMULTU
MILITARI CUM MATRES VIMINAE

ROMANORUM XXI REGNAUIT

ALEXANDER MAMMAE FILIUS ANN XIII

ALEXANDER XEKKEMPECEMPERSA

KUMELORIOSISSIMEUICITETDISCIPLI

NAEMILITARISTAMSEUEKUSCORRECTO

FUITUTQUASDAINTUMULTUANTESE

CIONESINTEGRAS EXAUCTORAUEKIT

CELI OLYMP

III ROMANAEECCLESIAEXUIORDINATUR

EPISCOPUSURBANUS AN VIII

III ULPIANUS IURISCONSULTUS ADSESSOR

ALEXANDRI IN SIONISSIMUS HABETUR

II THERMAE ALEXANDRIANAE ROMANAE

DIPICATAE

VI CEMINUS PRESBYTER ANTIOCHENUS

ETHIPPOLYTUS ET BERYLLUS EPISCOPUS

ARABIAE BOSTRENUS CLARUS EPISCO

RES HABENTUR

CELI OLYMP

III ANTIOCHIAE XI CONSTITUTUR EPISCOPUS

ZEBENNUS

III ORIGENES ALEXANDRIAE CLARUS HABETUR

IIII ALEXANDRIANAE ECCLESIAE XII EPISCOPUS

ORDINATUR HERACLAS ANN XII

V ALEXANDER IN MATRE MDEAMUNICE

PIUS FUIT ET OBID OMNIBUS AMABILIS

CELI OLYMP

XI ORIGENIS DE ALEXANDRIA AD CAESARIAM

by magnum et sequi
ad libu e ut fuit
22

XEKKEMPECE
PERSA ROMAN
DE IMPERATOR
ROMANORUM
L. 117

to 131
emp b pub l m j m t m v c p p u d d
t b u u o r e u n d o d t i m p l u n i m c
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t r a a l a b e x a n d r o

o c o n e s a n t
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II. ccl xii

PALESTINA TRANSIT

ROMANA ECCLESIAE XPI EPISCOPATUS
DISCIPULUS PONTIANUS AN U

XIII

Alexander occidit uicinos contia
tumultum militari

ROMANOR'

xxii

RECNALUIT

MAXIMINUS

22 111

1

MAXIMINUS PRIMUS EX CORPORE MILI
TARIS IN ESSENATUS AUCTORITATE AB EXE
CITIUM PER EXTORRELECTUS EST

ecclmolymp'

maximius aduersum ecclesiam

SACERDOTES PERSECUTIONEM FACIT

maximinus aquileia caput in uoc
ciditur

romanoꝝum

XXIII

RÉGNANT

CORDIANUS

3 111

1

ΚΟΝΔΕΧΙΙΙ ΕΡΙΣCΟΡΥS ΟΚΔΙΝΑΤΥΚ

ANTHERUS MENSCUINO POSTQUAM SUMM

FABIANUS

22

xiii

CORDIA ROMANA GRESSORUM

ET ALBINUS QUI IMPERIUM ARRIPIERE
IN PALATIO OCCISI

clu olymp'

Gordianus admodum adulescens

ΠΑΡΘΟΚΟΙΝΩΤΙΟΝ ΕΣΥΡΕΧΤΑ ΕΥΘΗ

1111

Ἰστορικὸς ἐκ τῆς τυκλιδρατικῆς φιλίας

Ἰερὴ ἰσχυρὴ καὶ ἐστὶν καὶ τοιοῦτο ἡ αὐτ

11

longe a romanos solo interfectus est

18

CORDIANOMILITESTUMULUMÆDIFICAT

romanorum. xxiii recensantur
philippus an iii
celuolampi

EX ROMANIS IMPERATORIBUS CHRISTIANUS FUIT
REGNANTIBUS PHILIPPIS MILES IN USANNUS
ROMANAE CURBIS EXPLUITUS EST OB QUAM
SOLLENNITATEM IN NUMERABILES BEI

TIAE IN CIRCO MAGNO INTER: ET AELU
 DIU IN CAMPO MARTIO THEATRALIS
 TRIBUS DIEBUS AC NOCTIBUS POPULO PER
 CILANTE CELEBRATI

THEXTRUM EELEPOMPEI NCENSUM ET
EXON STYLO

ATHALAMOS NATALIKRISNON ANACTU
CURRIT ET AGON MILLE ANNORUM ACTUS

III
 PILIPPUS UK BEN NOMINIS SUI IN THACIA FILIPPUS INACIO
 CONSTRUIT

celunolympe

u alexandria m ecclesia m xiii episc

post enit dionysius an xiii

philippus enim querebona de romani
occiditur

ROMANORUM XXII REGNAUIT
AN + MENS III

DECIUS PAVLO INFERIORE VINDICTA
NATIS FUIT

[Faint handwritten text at the top of the page, likely a marginal note or a continuation from the previous page.]

[Marginal note in the left margin, written in a smaller hand.]

DECIUS CUM FILIPOS PATREM ET FILIUM
 INTERFECISSET OB ODIIUM EORUM IN XPI
 NOS PERSECUTIONE IMMOUET
 ANTONIUS MONACHUS IN AEGYPTO NAS
 CITUR
 ROMAE AMPHITHEATRUM IN CENSUM
 ALEXANDRO HIEROSOLYMAXIMO EPISCO
 PO APUD CAESAREAM PALAESTINA OB MAR
 TYRIUM INTERFECIT OCTAVIO CHINE
 BABYLONIAZ ABANUS ET FABIVS EPISCO
 PI CONSTITUUNTUR
 DECIUS CUM FILIO IN AEGYPTO OCCIDIT

ROMANORUM XXII RECENAVIT
 CALLISETUOLUSIANUS CALLIPHILUS
 ANN II MENS III

ROMANA ECCLESIAE EPISCOPATUM POST
 FABIANI CLODIO SAMMORTEN XX SUS
 CEPIT CORNELIVS AN II QUI ET IPSA MARTY
 RIO CORONATUS EST. EXTANT AD EUM CY
 PRIANI OCTO EPISTULAE
 PESTILENS MORBUS MULTA STOTIUS ORBIS
 PROVINCIAS OCCUPAVIT MAXIME QUE ALE
 XANDRIAM ET AEGYPTUM UT SCRIBIT DIONY
 SIUS ET CYPRIANI DE IMMORTALITATE ET ES
 TIS EST LIBER

celum
 1

[Marginal note on the left side, below the 'celum' entry.]

NOVATUS PRESBYTER CYPRIANI ROMAM
 VENIENS NOVIATIANUM DOCTOREM ASSUMPSIT
 ET CETEROS CONFESSORES SOCIATOS
 QUOD CORNELIVS PRAESENTES APOSTATAS
 QUOD CORNELIVS PRAESENTES APOSTATAS

[Marginal note on the left side, below the 'NOVATUS' entry.]

[Faint handwritten text at the bottom of the page, likely a continuation or a separate note.]

RECEPISSET

ANTIOCHINUS III CONSTITUITUR EPISCO-
PUS DEMETRIUS

ROMANAE ECCLESIAE EPISCOPATUM

TENET LUCIUS MENSES VIII POST QUEM

XXII STEPHANUS AN III EXTANT ADUTRAMQ.

CYPRIANI EPISTULAE

CALLISETIOLUS IANUS CUM ADUC

SUM AEMILIANUM QUI IN MOESIA REGES

NOVAS MOLEBATUR

ESSENT IN FORO LAMINIS IDENTICALIBUS

TANTINTERFECTISUNT

AEMILIANUS TERMIOMENSIS TYRANNI

DIS EXTINCTUS

ROMANORUM XXVII REGNAUIT

VALERIANUS ET GALLIENUS AN XU

VALERIANUS IN KETIA AB EXERCITU AU

CUSTUS GALLIENUS ROMANUS AN XU

CAESAR APPELLATUS

COLUMNOLYMP

CYPRIANUS PRIMUM PHETOR DE INDE PR

BYTERA DEXTREMUM EARTHACINIENSIS

EPISCOPUS MARTYRIO KORONATUR

VALERIANUS IN XPIANOS PERSECUTIONE

COMMOTUS STATIM ASAPOR REPERSAKUM

RECEPITUR IBI Q. SEKUTOTEMISERABILI

CONSENESCIT

SAPOR REPERSAKUM SYRIAM EILICIAM

CAPPADOCIAM DEPOPULATUR

VALERIANO IN PERSA DUCTO GALLIENUS

NOTIS PACEM PEDDIDIT

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xu Callienus mediolani occiditur
romano rum xxiiii regnavit

claudius an .i. mens uiii
i in alexandria bruchium quod per
multos annos fuerat obsessum
tandem destruitur

claudius cothosillyricum metaxee
donianua stantessuperatobquin
euklaclipeus et aureus et in capitolio
statua aurea conlocata est
claudius sikkim moritur

ii quintillus claudius frater alexandri
custus appellatus xiiii imperii die qui
leia occiditur

romano rum xxiiii regnavit
a .i. helianus an .ii. mens iii

i antiochenae ecclesiae or
dinatur timalaeus episco
eclixiii olympi

aurelianus tetrico apud catalaunos
prodeunte exercitu suum callias cepit
zenobia apud imma haitlon ead
antiochia in eitur quae occisio

natomaxitolo orientis tetrico
inquarpu gnastrenuissim eaduersum
eam dimicauit prope anes duxit
mentor francus cuius pax laetodie
apud antiochia in
eulagrus presbyter carissimus noelis
stirpede scendit

Amelung imp pny romo in p mptent dndem pntit
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ΠΕΕΧΕ III

EUSEBIUS LAODICENUS EPISCOPUS

IN SICENIS HABETUR

AURELIANUM ROMANAE TRU MPHANTEN

TETRICUS ET ZENOBIA PRACESSERUNT

EQUIB TETRICUS CORRECTOR FLICANIX

FUIT ET ZENOBIA IN URBE SUMMOHON

RECEPISSE IN ITAGUA HODIEG ROMAN

ZENOBIAE FAMILIAE NUNCUPATUR

III

AURELIANUS TEMPLUM SOLIS EDIFICAT

ROMANI FIRMIORE MURIS UALLAT

PRIMUS AGON SOLIS AB AURELIANO INSTITUTE

AURELIANUS EUM AD UERSUM NOS PER

SECUTIONEM MOUISSET PULMENEIUX

TAEUM COMITES QUE EUS KUITAE NON

MULTO POSTE INTER CONSTANTINOPOLIM

IN CAENOFURIDU AEUETERIS OCCIDIT

CCXXV OLIMPI

RO

MANOR XXX RECNAUT PACTUS MUI

APUD PONTUM OCCISO OBTI

NUT FLORIANUS IMPERIUM DIE BLXVIII

HOE QUOQ APUD THARSUM INTERFECTO

ROMANORUM XXXI RECNAUT PROBUS

ANNUM MEN III

ROMANA ECCLESIAE EPISCOPATUM XXV

SUSCIPIT FELIX AN. U. dnt dnt dnt dnt dnt

PROBUS GALLIAS OCCUPATAS IN GENTI

UIRTUTE RESTITUIT

ANATOLIUS LAODICENUS EPISCOPUS PILO

SOFORUM DISCIPLINIS ERUDITUS PLURI

MOSEX MONCELEBRATUR

SECUNDOX ANO PROBI IUXTA ANTIOCHENOS CCCXXII AN. FUIT. IUXTA ALEXANDRIANOS
CCCII IUXTA LAODICENOS CCCXXIII IUXTA AEDESSENOS DLXXXIII IUXTA ASCA
LONITAS CCC LXXX

INITIUM IOBELI
SECUNDUM THE II
BRACOS. XXXII.

1240 imp pny
1240

III

IN SANAXANICH SEORUM ILIUS IN SINCON
MUNICHUMANICENEXIS IN SLUMEXORI
PROBUS CALLOS ET PANNONIOS IN XENSHA
BEREPEREMISIT ALMANOGETAUXEUMM
TEM MILITARIMANU CONSITOS PROUNCIA
LIBEOLENDOS DEDIT

CELEUOLYMP

III

ANTIOCHIANEXUM CONSTIANEPISCOP
CYRILLUS

SATURNINUS INCESTUM CECEITUS NO
CIUTATEM ANTIOCHIANEORSUS
DEREQUIPOSTEXIMPERIUM MOLITUS IN
LIXDECEPRAMIAE OCCIDIT

II

ROMANAE ECCLESIAE SUSCIPIT XXVI

EUTYCHIANUS INENS UM POST QUEM

XXVII CAIUS ANNIUS XU

PROUSTUMULTUMILITARIAPROBISIMUS

INTUSCEPIT HODANIPREXTS OCCIDIT

ALEXANDRIANUS CELEUOLYMP

PRECEPIT THEOMAS AN XXVIII

ROMANORUM XXXII REENAUITEAPUS CUM

FILIUS CARINO ET NUMERIANO AN II

II CCC I

CELEUOLYMP

CARUS NARBONENSIS CUM OMNIPRA

THORUMPECTIONE UASTATA DOCTEM

ET ETISIPONTEN INOBILISSIMA HOSTIUM

URBES CEPISSET SUPER TIGRIDEM EXTRA

POWENS PULMINE ICTUS INTERIT

NUMERIANUS CUM OBOCULORUM DOLORUM

II

unde n. u. a. q. h. e. i. p. r. e. g. e. p. s. o. m. i. t. + p. h. o. s. m. o. p. e. r. i. t. p. o. s. f. u. e. r. u. n. t. u. n. i. u. s. p. u. b. l. i. c. a. n. s. e. m. b. l. a. n. t. e. s. f. i. g. u. r. a. s. u. n. i. q. u. e. n. t. e. s.

lecticula uelut in insidiis apri
soceris in occisus est in xpetore
ad aueris postaliquo die sceleris
comperto

Caesarius proelio uictus apud marem
occiditur

ROMANORUM XXXIII REGNANT
DIOCLETIANUS AN XX

I DIOCLETIANUS DALMATAS CRIBAE PILIS
IMPERATORE ELECTUS STATIM APRUM IN
MILITUM CONTENTIONE PERCUSSIT IN
TRANS SINUS SUOS CELEKENUM ET IANUM
INTERFECIT

II DIOCLETIANUS IN CONSORTIUM RECI
HEXCELIUM MAXIMUM AD SUMIT

III QUIRUSTICORUM MULTITUDINE CORPES
SAGUA EF ACTIONIS UAE BACAUDAKUM
NOMEN INDI DERAT PACEM GALLIS REDDIDIT

CELEXUM OLIVAMP

III CAESARIS SUMPTA PURPURAE BRITANNIAS
OCCUPAUIT NAESUS ORIENTIBELLUM

II INTULIT QUINQUE SENTIANI AFFRICAM IN
PESTAUERUNT AEGYPTUM ACHILLAEUS

OPTIMUS OBQUE CONSTANTIUS ET CA
LERIUS MAXIMUS IANUS CAESARES ADSU

RECIUTUR IN REGNUM QUORUM CONSTA
TIUS CLAUDI EXFILIANE POSUIT CALEPIUS

INDACIA BAUTLON E EXSERDIE ANNATUS

ATQUE UT EOS DIOCLETIANUS ET IANUS
FINITATEM CONIUNGERET CONSTANTIS

III E. h. b. l. m. e. h. i. f. r. i. d. e. v. l. e. p. z. q. c. a. l. e. r. i. u. s. i. n. f. i. n. e. d. i. c. t. u. s. f. i. n. e. s. i. n. e. m. b. l. a. n. t. e. s. f. i. g. u. r. a. s. u. n. i. q. u. e. n. t. e. s.

POST DECEMANNOS PERASELEPIDO
CCLXXOLYMPIJXTALINGONASACONSTANTIOCAESA
RELVMILIALAMANNOKUM CAESA

XVII. CALEKIOS MAXIMIANUS VIETUS ANA
SIC ANTE CARPENTUM DIOCLETIANI PR
PUGATUS CUCURRIT

VIETUS MAXIMIANUS MILITIAE XPIA
NOS MILITES PERSEQUITUR PAULATIM
EXILLIAM IN TEMPORE PERSECUTIONE
ADUERSUM NOS INCIPIENTE

CALEKIOS MAXIMIANUS SUPERSTONA
SIC ET UXORIBUS LIBERIS SORORIBUSQUE
EUS CAPTIS A DIOCLETIANO IN CENTI
HONORE SUSCIPITUR

THEMAE ROMAE DIOCLETIANA DEPRAE
ET MAXIMIANAE CHARTA GINI

XVIII. ECCLESIAE HIEROSOLYMAE XCVIII
PRAEFECTUS HIERON

ALPHONSIUS HIERONIMUS
XIX. DIOCLETIANUS CONSTITUITUR EPIS
COPUS TYRANNUS

XX. ALEXANDRINA ECCLESIAE XVIII POST
THEONAE EPISCOPUS ORDINATUR PETRUS
QUI POST CANONICAE PERSECUTIONIS ANNO
GLORIOSISSIME MARTYRIUM PERPETRA

DIOCLETIANUS ET MAXIMIANUS AUGU
TINUS IN SIGNIS ROMAE TRIUMPHAVIT
ANTECEDENTIBUS CURRUM EORUM NAKSI
CONIUGES SORORIBUS LIBERIS ET OMNIBUS
DAQUA PARTHOS SPOLIAUERANT

CALEKIOS MAXIMIANUS
VIETUS ANA
SIC ANTE CARPENTUM
DIOCLETIANI PR
PUGATUS CUCURRIT

THEMAE ROMAE
DIOCLETIANA DEPRAE
ET MAXIMIANAE CHARTA GINI

PRAEFECTUS HIERON

ALPHONSIUS HIERONIMUS

DIOCLETIANUS CONSTITUITUR EPIS

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TINUS IN SIGNIS ROMAE TRIUMPHAVIT

ANTECEDENTIBUS CURRUM EORUM NAKSI

CONIUGES SORORIBUS LIBERIS ET OMNIBUS

DAQUA PARTHOS SPOLIAUERANT

TEKKΛE MOTU HORRIBILI APUD TYRUM
ET SIDONEM MULTA OPERA CONCIDERUNT
ET POPULUS IN NUMERABILIS OPPRESSUS

XVIII ANNO DIOCLETIANI MENSE MAR
TIO IN DIE PASCHAE ECCLESIAE SUBVERSAE S
III AUTEM PERSECUTIONIS ANNO CON

STANTINUS REGNARE COEPTUS
PERSECUTIONIS

SECUNDO ANNO PERSECUTIONIS DIO
CLETIANUS NICOMEDIAE MAXIMIANI

MEDIOLANI PRUKRUKAM DEPOSUERUNT
ROMAE XXII EPISCOPUS CONSTITUI

TURCUSEBIUS MENSIBUS III POST QUEM
XXX ECCLESIA TENET MILITADES AN III

MAXIMINUS ET SEVERUS ALEXANDRIA
XIMIANOCESARIS FACTI

CONSTANTIUS XII IMPERII ANNO DIEM
OBIT IN BRITANNIA BORACI POST QUEM

FIlius CONSTANTINUS EX CONCUBI
NA HELENAPROCREATUS REGNUM INUADIT

ROMANORUM XXXIII REGNAUIT CONSTA

TINUS AN XXX MENSIBUS X PERSECUTIONIS AN

MAXENTIIUS HERCULI MAXIMIANI FILIUS

APRAETORIANIS MILITIBUS ROMAE DUCES

TUS APPELLATUR

SEVERUS CAESAR ALEXANDRIA MAXIMIANO

CONTRA MAXENTIIUM MISSUS PAVIENNA

INTERFICITUR

1. In der ersten Zeit
 2. In der zweiten Zeit
 3. In der dritten Zeit
 4. In der vierten Zeit
 5. In der fünften Zeit
 6. In der sechsten Zeit
 7. In der siebten Zeit
 8. In der achten Zeit
 9. In der neunten Zeit
 10. In der zehnten Zeit

xi

x11

ccxxv^o lym^o.

XIII

Licet iuxta praedicta
 palatio huiusmodi sub
 basilica maiori
 episcopi martiri prae

X1111

X4

مجلس

...

xui

in fine
fines?

1870

xi

cc

X 2

xx

פקדון יג. חסידים פתח. ויחזק ויחזק
 ויחזק ויחזק ויחזק ויחזק

ACTA ET SEQUENTIA ANNO ROMAE DCCCCLXXII
HUCUSQUE HISTORIAM SCRIBIT EUSEBIUS PAMPHILI
MARTYRIS CONTUBERNALIS CUIUS ISTA SUBIECIT

XXI ARNOBIUS RHETOR IN ALEXANDRIA HABERE
QUI CUM SICCAE AD DEUM MANDUM IUVENES
ERUDIRET ET ATTHUC ETHNICUS AD CRE
DULITATEM SOMNIUS COMPELLERETUR NE
AB EPISCOPO IMPETRARET IDEM QUAM
SEMPER IMPUGNARET ELUCUBRAUIT
ADVERSUS PRISTINAM RELIGIONEM ILLI
CULENTISSIMOS LIBROS ET TANDEM UELUT
QUIBIDAM OBSEDIUM PIETATIS PROE DUS IM
PETRAUIT

THEOPHANIA BITHYNIAE CIVITATEM IN HO
NOREM MARTYRIS LUCIANI BICONDITIONE CON
TANTINUS INSTAURANS EX UOCABULO MA
TRIS SUAE HELENOPOLIM NUNCUPAUIT
IN ANTIOCHIA DOMINICUM QUOD VOCATUR
ALICEUM AEDIFICARI COEPTUM

XXII CONSTANTINUS UXOREM SUAM FAUSTAM
INTERFICIT

DONATUS AGNOSCI TURBAE QUO PER ALEXANDRIA
DONATIANI

CCCLXXII OLYMPI

ANTIOCHIAE POST TYRANNUM XX ORDINA
TUR EPISCOPUS UTALIS POST QUEM XXI PILO
GONIUS CUIUS UCESSIT XXII PAULINUS POST
QUEM XXIII EUSTATHIUS QUI IN EXILIUM OB
SIDEM TRUSUS IN PRESENTIEM DIEM ALEXANDRIA
ECCELESIAM OBTHINUIT AD EST CULA
HUS EUSEBIUS EUPHONIUS PLACILLUS STEPHANUS

hellenopolim quae
ante theophaniam
ab alexandro constan
tino in honorem
lucianae matris
suae nominata
cupauit

CONSTANTINUS
UXOREM SUAM
FAUSTAM
INTERFICIT
DONATUS AGNOSCI
TURBAE QUO PER
ALEXANDRIA
DONATIANI

episcopi apud
antiochia
martyria

[illegible][illegible]

INSIGNI VOLUMINE EXILIO LIBERATUR

ATHANASIUS

παῖν ἐκ βίου μηδ' ἄλτ' ἡ δὲ γὰρ οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμεῖς

xxv

maxcus mens uiii postquem xxxiii

EDICTO CONSTANTINI GENTILIVM TEMPLA

subdels sunt
romani et hos

FORMANIC, STIMULANS, AND ALKALOID FUNCTIONS
NIGHT GROUND

unolympo

CONSTANSILUS CONSTANTINIPOLITANI

TURADRENUM & PINE FLY CEFAR

estilentia etiam numerabilis

μασθαγυαερειτ.

Sarmatælimigantesdominosquinque

ΑΡΧΑΡΧΑΝΤΕΣ ΜΟΝΟΒΑΝΤΙΟΙ ΕΣΤΑΜΕΝ

Nihil Konstantum solum ex parte sunt

EXCELSUS IPSE PRO REGNO SUO MORITUR
OPPELIMITHUS.

xxviii / CONSTANTINUS CUM LIBERISSUIS HONOR
FICAS AD ANTONIUM LITTERAS MITTIT
TRICENNALIB. CONSTANTINI DALMATIUS
CAESAR APPELLATUR

xxx / PATER RHETOR ROMAE GLORIOSISSIME DOCA
NAZARI RHETORIS FILIA IN ELOQUENTIA
PATRICOAEQUATUR
TIBERIANUS UIR DISERTUS PRAEFECTUS PRAE
TORIO GALLIAS REGIT

EUSTATHIUS CONSTANTINOPOLITANUS
PRESBYTER AC NOSCITUR CUIUS INDUSTRIA
IN HIEROSOLYMIS MARTYRIUM CONSTRUCTUM EST

cc lxxviii m lxxviii

CONSTANTINUS
NICOMEDIA
PROBAPTICA
SAPRIANUM
DECLINAT

xxxix / CONSTANTINUS EXTREMUM ITAE SUAE TEM
PORAE AB EUSEBIO NICOMEDENSI EPISCOPO

BAPTIZATUS IN AFRICANUM DOGMA DECLINAT
AQUO USQUE IN PRAESENTI TEMPORE ECCLE
SIARUM XPINAE ET TOTIUS ORBIS EST SECUM
TADISCORDIA

CONSTANTINUS
ANNORUM MORIT

/ CONSTANTINUS CUM BELLUM PARARET IN
PERSAS IN ACRYONE UILLAPUBLICA IUXTA
NICOMEDIAM MORITUR ANNO AETATIS LXVI
POST QUENTRES LIBERII EIUS EX CAESARIB.
LUCIUS TI APPELLANTUR

ROMANORUM XXXV REGNAUIT CONSTAN
TINUS CONSTANTIUS ET CONSTANS
AN XXIII MENS. V. DIEB. XIII
AB LABIUS PRAEFECTUS PRAETORIS
ET MULTINOBIUM OCCISI
SAPORREX PERSARUM MESOPOTAMIAM VASTATA

Quoo

duobus permensis nisibin obsedit
dalmatius caesar quem patricius cons
tentinus consortem p[re]senti filius de
relig[io]sa actione constantii patricius
et tumultu militum interimitur

Iacob nisibenus episcopus agnoscitur
ad cuius preces saepe iudeis discrimine
liberata est

*iacob nisibenus
episcopus agnoscitur
ad cuius preces
saepe iudeis
discrimine
liberata est*

*II
p[er] h[oc] & gal[us] p[er]
edebat laodice
ammonit et
p[er] f[aci]t ad p[er]m
mone*

Ex hoc loco impietas de kiana constan
tine regis p[er]t[ra]cta p[re]sidio exil[is] se arce
ribus et uariis ad p[er]f[ec]tionem modis
primum athanasium deinde omnes
non sua ep[iscop]i se p[er]secut[ur]i

*p[er]secutio regi
anorum in ep[iscop]is
corpos catholicos*

III CONSTANTINUS bellum p[er]fratrem p[er]e
iuxta aquileiam alsa occidit

cc lxxx olymp

IIII UARIO EUENTU ADVERSUM FRANCOS AC
STANTER PUGNATUR

I multa orientis urbes terra motu hor
ribili consederunt
audaeus in syria coelestis habet
a quo haeresis audiana

*audaeus unde
audiana*

U FRANCIA CONSTANTER PERDOMITIET PAX
CUM EIS FACTA

hermogenes magister militum tractat
a populo ob ep[iscop]i corp[us] paulum quem
regis imperio et arianorum factione
pellebat

*constantinopolini
hermogenes
magister
militum a po
pulo tractat
propter paulu
lum ep[iscop]i*

ANTIOCHIA DOMINICUM AUREUM DEDICATUR

I MACEDONIUS ARTIS PLUMARIAE IN LOCUM

*macedoni
us in locum pauli
subrogatur a quo
macedoniani*

PAULI ABARRIANI SEPI SCOPUS SUBROGA
TUR QUONIAM CHAERESIS MACEDONIAM
PAULUS CRUELITATE PRÆFECTI PHILIPPI
NAM PRÆTOR MACEDONII PARTIUM ERAT
ET ABRIANORUM IN SIDIIS STRANGULATIS
II CCLX UI MAXIMINUS TRIUMPHORUM SEPI SCOPUS
CLARUS AGNO ATHANASIUS ALEXANDRIÆ
UI SEPI SCOPUS CUM MACONSTANTINO QUAE RE
TUR AD PROCIAM HONORIFICAE SUSCEPTUS
EST

supor rex per
xii qd dicitur perianos
per seculum

SAPOK PERSARUM REX CHRISTIANOS PERSÆ QUI
IN EO CAESARIA IN PONTOS SUBIECTA EXCE
PTA ECCLESIA ET SEPI SCOPUS CETERISQ. QUI
IBI DEM REPERTI SUNT
CCLXXI OLYMPI

UII TITIANUS UI RELOQUENS PRÆFECTURAM
PRÆTORIO APUD GALLIAS ADMINISTRAT
UIII ATHANASIUS AD CONSTANTINUM PER ALE
XANDRIAM RECREBITUR
DURACCIIUM TEFREMOTU CORRUPT ET TRIB.
DIEB. AC NOCTIB. ROMANUTAUIT PLURIMQ.
CAMPANIE URBS UEXATA
MACENIS REIP. EXPENSIS IN SELEUCIAS SYRIÆ
PORTUS EFFECTUS

X PRORSUM SAPOK TRIB. MENSIB. OBSIDET NISI
TEUSEBIUS EP. EMESENUS ABRIANÆ SIC
PERFRACTIONIS MULTA ETUARIA CONSCRIBIT
SOLIS FACTA DEFECTIONE

XI BELLUM PERSICUM IN OCTURNUM APUD
SINERAM IN QUO HAUT DUBIA VICTORIA

militum stoliditate perdidimus neq.
 ueroullum constantio cernouem ex
 uissimis proeliis contra persas bellum
 fuit nam ut alio mittam in his obses
 sabab dē et amida capti sunt
 xl maximus post maxium hieroso
 lytimum episcopus mortuus post quem
 ecclesia maxium inuadunt id est
 cyrilus cuthicus rursus cyrilus
 hircenius tertio cyrilus hilarius quod
 to cyrilus quorum cyrilus cum max
 ximo fuisse et presbyter ordinatus
 post mortem eius ita et abbas cilio episco
 pocles ariensi et ceteris arianis epis
 copatus promittere et iussio ordinatio
 nem maximi repudiasse et diaconus in
 ecclesia ministravit ob quam impie
 tatem sacro dotum excedere pensatis
 heraclium quem moriens maximus
 in suum locum substituerat uaria
 fraude sollicitus de episcopo in pres
 byterum redauit

hierosolymis
 ecclesiam
 rianum
 sacerdotem

ecclesiam olympi

xii

Romanā ecclesiam xxxiii ordinat
 episcopus liberius quo in exilium ob
 fidem truso omnes clerici uoluerunt
 ut nullum alium susceperent uerum
 cum felix ab arianis fuisset in sacer
 dotium substitutus plurimi perierunt
 et post annum cum felice electus

of
 as l. d. m. v. f. 11
 p. v. d. d. m. v. f. 12
 + sic f. 12

anno domini m. l. l. f. 11
 m. ex. l. d. m. v. f. 12

anno domini m. l. l. f. 11
 m. ex. l. d. m. v. f. 12

quialibet iust ediuictus exiliu et
in haeretica prauitate subscribens
romam quasi uictor intrauerat

xiii

1 - y fta dilaunio x gubla nftati
e iolta f uuf + p r o m a y h b e .
x 31. 12. 96

quidlibet christe diuictus exili et
in haeretica prauitate subscribens
romam quasi uictor intrauerat
magnentio apud augustodunum ar
ripiente imperium constans hanc
longea ab hispania in castris cui helena
nomen est intente fitur anno aetatis
xxx quam obrem turbatam rem p
uetranio murst^a naepontianus
romae imperator esja acti ^{Et in hoc loco}
romae populus aduersum magnen ^{istam nequaquam sum}
tiam cos rebellans ad heraclida senato ^{filium}
reproditur ^{P. v.}

ΝΕΡΟΤΙΑΝΙ; ΕΑΥΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΕΚΡΕΒΕΝΙ ΕΙΚΕΝ
 ΙΑΤΗΜ ΜΥΤΑΞΕΓ. ΠΡΟΣΕΚΡΙΒΗΘΕΝ ΝΟΒΙ
 ΛΗΜΕΤΕΧΕΔΕΣ; ΙΑΤΑΞΕ

X1111

SUETONII IN PUDNAISIMA CONSTANTIO
 REGIUM IN SIGNO DETRACTUM
 IN ACUTUS MURSAE VIETUS IN QUO

Gallus CONSTANTINIPATRIUS CATHOLICUS
FACTUS

五

Callus iudeos qui interfecti sunt
et cum militibus armatis bellandum
inuascerant oppressit caesis multis
hominum milibus usque ad innoxiam eta-
tem et civitatem eorum dio caesariam
triberi ad eam et diospolim plurima quoque oppi-
da igni tradidit
nonnulli nobilium a gallo interfecti

Sh. 2.

celxxxiii olymp'

¶ cccxxxi magnētiūsluēdūmūpalatiopro

Jobeleosse
cundumhe
bracos.

priasē manu intērficit et dē centis
p. katē eius quē ad tuēdas gallias
cāesarēm misērat apud sēnonas la
quē uitam explet.

GENNADIUS PORENSIS ORATOR ROMAE IN
SIGNIS HABETUR

MINERVIUSBURDIGALENSISRHETORRO
MAXIMORIENTISSIMEDOCT

XVII Gallus ex sax sollicitus ac constans
 et opatruelicus in suspicionem ob
 ac regiam indolem uenerat in historia
 occiditur

J Silvanus in gallia p[ro]p[ri]a nouas molitis.
xxiiii die extinctus est

Victorinus rhetor et donatus gra-
maticus praecceptor meus romae in si-
cnes habiturk equibz victorinus etia-
statuam in foro traianum erup-
paulinus et rodanius galliarum epis-
copi in exilium obsiderunt rursi

xviii alchimus et delpidus petores in aqua
tanica ploxentissimedo cent

Donatus a quosupra donatus nos in
apricadicti memoramur. Thagi
nepellitur quidam sectator eius
etiam montenses uocant eo quod
ecclesiam romae primum in monte
habere coeperint

SONATUS
quo DONATI
211

CONSTANTINOPOLITECCLESIARUM MAXIMA
DEDICATUR

THELETIUS SEBASTIAE ARMENIORUM EPIS
COPUS AB ACACIO ET GEORGIO EPISCOPIS
APRIANIS ANTIOCHIAM TRANSFERTUR
POST NON GRANDE TEMPORIS INTERVALLUM
CUM PRESBYTEROS JULIAB EUDOXIO ANTE
CESSORES UO DEPOSITI FUERANT SUSCEPIS
SET EXILIUM TISSIMAM CAUSAM SUBITA
FIDEI MUTATIONE DELUSIT

Callixper
p. unib. p. p.
p. unib. p. p.
Fidei p. p.
Fidei p. p.

CALLIXPER HILARIUM MARIMINENSIS PER
FIDIAE DOLOS DAMNAT

CCCLXXII. OLIMP.

XXIII CONSTANTIUS MOPSOCEANIS INTERCILIAM
CAPPADOCIAMQUE MORITUR ANNO
AETATIS XLII

ROMANORUM XXXVI RECNAVIT
JULIANUS AN. I. MENSES VIII

JULIANO AD IDOLO RUM CULTUM CON
VERSO BLANDA PERSECUTIO FUIT IN
LICIENS MAIORIS QUAM IMPELLENS
AD SACRIFICANDUM IN QUAM MULTI
EX NOSTRIS VOLUNTATE PROPRIA
CORRUERUNT

CCCLXXII
SICUTI
MARTINUS
C. MARTINUS
DE GABATA

GEORGIO PER SEDITIONEM POPULI
INCENSO QUI IN LOCU MATHANAS
AB APRIANIS FUERAT ORDINATUS
ATHANASIUS ATHANASIUS ALEXAN
DRIAM PERVIERTITUR
EUSEBIUS ET LUCIFER DE EXILIO EGRE

diuntur equi blucifer ad scitis
duo alius confessoris paulinum eu
statii episcopi presbyterum quodum
quam hereticorum polluerat in parte ca
tholica antiochia episcopi facit

.i. ccclxxxii *Proheresius* sofista atheniensis legē
 datā xp̄iani liberāliū martiū docto
 res essent cum sibi specialiter iulianū
 concederet ut xp̄ianus doceret scholā
 sponte deseruit

Themilianus obnoxius subuersionem

7 doxostorinica xpioncenditur

T ecclesia antiochia et clausa et grauis
simam inminentis persecutionis procella
diuoluntate soripta est nam iulianus in
persas profectus nostrum postuictoria
dis sanquinem uoueratu biquodam
simulato per iugum addese et per duct
cum pameet siti apostatam perdisset
exercitum et in consultius a suorum
erraret a gminibus ab obuios forteli
tum equitē conto ilia per iossus
anno etatis xxxii post quem sequenti
die iobianus exprimit cepi o domestico
rum imperator factus est

ROMANORUM XXXIII RENAVIT
IOBIANUS MENS .VIII.

IOBIANUS REPTUM NECESSITATE COMPULSUS

NISI BINET MAGNAM MESOPOTAMIAE PARTEM
 SAPIR PER SAUFUM TRAXIDIT

hoc p[ro]p[ri]um ymagine[m] pulch[er]am placet offe[r]re voluit facere deus & vocat
ad m[u]ltu[m] dicitur se xanu[m] velle p[er]gna[n]t ho[m]ib[us] uigane vsq[ue] ad m[u]ltu[m]
e se des ea xanof f. H.

SYNODUS ANTIOCHIAE AMILETIO ET SUIS
FACTA IN QUAE OMNIBUS MANOMOCO
REIECTO MEDIUM INTER HAC COMOCO
USION MACEDONIANUM DOCTA VIN
DICALUERTUNT

IOBIANUS CRUDITATES IUE ODOR PRU
NARUM IN QUAS NIMIAS ADOLERE IUSSE CRAT
DADA STANAE MORITUR ANNO ETATIS
XXXIII POST QUENI VALENTINIANUS TRI
BUNUS SCUTARIORUM EPANNONIAE IUA
LENSIS APUD NICIAM AUGUSTUS APPEL
LATUS FRATREM VALENTINEM CONSTAN
TINOPOLIM IN COMMUNIONEM RECI
ADSUMIT

CCCLXXXVI OLYMP

ROMANORUM

XXXVIII

RECEPIT

VALENTINIANUS ET VALENS ANNO XVIII

VALENTINIANUS ET GREGORIUS ALIAS IMPER

RATOR ET AURELIANUS MORIBUS SIMILIS NISI

QUOD SEU CRITATE NISI NIMIAM ET PAR

CITATEM QUIDAM CEDERE CRUDELITA

TEM ET AUARITIAM INTER PRETABA

APOLLINARIS LAODICEUS EPISCOPUS

MULTIMODA NOSTRA RELIGIONIS SERI

BITA COMPOSIT

ETERPE MOTUM PERTOTUM MORBEM PA

ETOMARELITUS ET CREDITUR ET SICILIAE

MULTARUM IN SULARUM MURBES INNU

MERAGILES POPULOS OPPRESSERE

PROCOPIUS QUI APUD CONSTANTINOP

LEGE POSUIT

polim tyrannidem in uas erat apud
peryciant salutarem extinguitus et plu
rimis pro copianae partibus caesi atque
proscripti

Romanae ecclesiae xxxii ordinat
episcopus damasus et post non mul
tum temporis inter uallum usque
a quibusdam episcopis constitutus
steinninum cum suis in uas addit quod
damasianae partis populo confluente
crudelissimae interfectiones diuer
sis exus perperatae

Valens ab eudoxio appianoque epis
copo baptizatus nostros persequitur
Gratianus ualentinianus filius am
bianis imperator factus

Tanta constantinopolim est orta
tempestas ut mirae magnitudinis
decidens grandis nonnullos homi
num interfecit

Apud atraxatias lanacae opulux
mixta defluxit

Philarius episcopus pietatis moritu
nicaea aquae sepe ante coquebat
terrae motu funditus eversa
Libanius antiochenus rhetor in si
gnis habetur

clxxxii olympi

Ac non constantinopolis ualente
redditus

Ab ita naricus rex gothorum in xria
nos persecutione commota pluri
mos interpicit et de propriis sedib.
in romanum solum expellit
u Eusebius uer cellensis episcopus
moritur

Constantino poli apostolorum max
tyrium dedicatur

magna ames in p. r. y. g. i. a
lucifer calitanus episcopus mo
ritur qui cum greco episcopo his
paniarum et pilon elib yacnum qua
se carianis miscuit prauitati

u Maximinus praefectus annona ma
le p. i. c. o. s. a. b. i. m. p. e. r. a. t. o. r. e. i. u. s. s. u. s. i. n. u. e. s. t. i.
c. a. r. e. p. l. u. r. i. m. o. s. n. o. b. i. l. i. u. m. r. o. m. a. e. o. c. c. i. d. i. t.
u Valentinus in britania ^{maximo} ante quam ty
rannidem inuadere oppressus

- si mpr v. p. to addit &

presbyter sirminiquissimede colla
tur eo quod octavianum ex pro consu
le apud selatitan tempore de re noluisse

u Didymus alexandrinus multa de nostro
doctrinae per notarios commentatur
qui post quintum natiuitatis suae an
ni in luminibus orbatus elementorum
quoque ignarus fuit

u Probus praefectus illyrichiquissimus
tributorum ex actionibus ante pro uin
c. a. r. e. q. u. a. s. r. e. g. e. b. a. t. q. u. a. n. t. a. r. b. a. r. i. s. u. a. s.
ta. e. n. t. u. r. e. r. a. s. i. t.

6. *Amiudisci*
pulusaerango.
haepesi. nom.
ma. nom.
ma. nom.

Stoti quibus angu-
burgundis fletu
iste metro rem
inducta et ab ipso
et in hunc digne
no locutus

Imp

X. 1.

[illegible]

XII

FOTINUS INGA
LATIAMORITUR
EXQUOTOTINI

celebrant olymp'

9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845

CENS HUNORUM GOTHOS UASTAT QUI
A ROMANIS IN CARCERIBUS DEPOSITO
NUSUSCEPTI PER AUARITIAM MAXIMI

4. quae condita sunt a romulo septimo olympiade anno secundo qui xvi ab aenea
regnavit

atque ex cidiunt usque ad primam olympiadem anni sunt ccccvi

Item a troia ex cidiunt usque ad destructionem urbis romae anni cccxxviii

ab urbe romae usque ad adventum dñi anni dccc lxxi et ad passionem
usque anni dccc lxxxi et a passione in consensu eustathii anni cccxxviii

Simul ab urbe condita usque ad praedictum consensum colliguntur

anni dccc lxxxi et usque ad consensum theodosii
xvi anni dccc lxxxi

A morte caesaris usque in consensum theodosii xvi anni cccclxxiii

Passus est dñs ih̄s x̄ps et constitutio mundi post annū milia cccxviii

Ab abraham autem usque ad passionem anni sunt m̄lxxiii

A passione dñi usque ad consensum eustathii anni sunt cccxlii et usque

ad consensum theodosii xvi anni cccc viii

Item ab adventu dñi usque ad consensum eundem quotiens persecutio

x̄pianorum vel a quibus designatis temporibus facta est

1. a Nerone qui sextus regnavit post passionem dñi anno m̄lxxviii

primae persecutio orta est anno imperii eius xlii in qua petrus et
paulus apostoli gloriose occubuerunt

2. secundae persecutio a domitiano fratre titi qui nonus

regnavit orta est anno imperii eius xlii a quo titianus

et angelus in insula qua ephesus appellatur relegatus

et alii perimuntur

3. tertiae persecutio facta est a traiano qui xi regnavit ante

quarta facta est a marcoantonino vero qui cum aureliano

moderato regnavit anno imperii eius vii

4. quinta facta est sub severo pertinace afro qui xvi regnavit

anno imperii eius x

5. sexta facta est sub maximino qui xii regnavit

ex corpore militaria ab exercitu electus in consul

tus anni imperii eius secundo

6. septima orta est a decio qui xv regnavit ante imperium

Cyprian

VIII EXTITIT SUB VALERIANO ET GALLIENO QUI XXII LOCO REGNARUNT
ANNO IMPERII EORUM QUARTO IN QUA SANCTUS CYPRIANUS
PASSUS EST QUORUM VALERIANUS CAPTUS A SYRO
IN PERSIDE MISERABILITER CONSENSIT

VIII NONA FACTA EST AB AURELIANO QUI XXVIII REGNAUIT ANNO OM
PERII USQUE QUINTO CHENOFURIO THRACHIN INTERFUIT

X. DECIMA FACTA EST ADIOCLETIANO QUI CUM MAXIMIANO XXXIII
REGNAUIT ANNO IMPERII CUIUS DIOCLETIANI CUIUS PRÆCEPTO
DIE MASCHÆ ECCLESIAE SUBVERSAE SUNT QUORUM UTERQUE QUAR
TO PERSECUTIONIS ANNO PURPURAM DEPOSUERUNT MAXIMI
NO ET SEVERO CAESARIBUS CONSTANTIS QUORUM MAXIMI
NUS CHRISTIANOS PERSECUTUS EST

POSTHOS REGNAUIT XXXIII CONSTANTINUS PATER CONSTANTINI
QUI INTERFECTUS VI IMPERII AN IN BRITANNIS FILIUS EIVS CON
STANTINUS EX CONCUBINA HELENAM MATRIS XXXI REGNAUIT

XI PERSECUTIO FUIT JULIANO QUI SIT MAGIS BLANDA ET IN
FLICIENS QUAM IN CONCORDIA IN QUA AEMILIANUS TANTUM OB ETR
SION EMARAPUM PLANNIS EXUSTUS EST AUCARIO TRACH
EIA RUM APUD DUROS IOFUNG

Emil

Codex Utinensis

Ot^o. 14, foll. 42 R-49 v, 85 v.

opt

dunt 1/2 pbatoy anfract. dñi multitudine ca
 suū. uarieta figurarū. ipsū postremo suū
 & ut dicāta. bernaculū liquegen. si eo ut
 bū i t p tot. absurde resonat. si ob necessita
 tē aliquo i ordinē sermonē mutauero. ab
 i t p u uidebor officii recessisse. Itaq; mi
 uncorū karissime. 7 tū gallienē parā au
 memet obsecro. ut q ego hoc tumultua
 riū opus ē amicorū. n̄ i iudiciū anire legam.
 Presertim cū 7 notario ut scitis uelocissime
 dictaueri. 7 difficultatē tēci. etiā uolū
 noy uoluminū i strumētate totū que a la
 it p ub. edita. n̄ eundē sapore ingrossam
 ne custodiunt. Quāobrem. aq. 7 simachus.
 7 theodorus i citati diuī sū ppe op i o dē op
 p dider. alio m tēte uobū reuēto. alio scilicet
 potius seq. tūo n̄ multū auctōrib; dicere p
 Quinta aū 7 sexta 7 septima edito. licet q b;
 tūcense aū auctōrib; ignoret. Tamē ita
 p babilē suū diū sitatē tenent. ut auctōri
 tatē si uiciorū mib; meruerim. Inde ad

Vñ p̄monitionū p̄cipue q̄q̄ sc̄ptas etiā coloribz inscribit
seruat. neq̄ irrationalibz etimē uoluptatē carnatū
rū rē cēquestā. & dūscibentē tōdū suū. labiuntū
errori ītexit. Idē elucubratiōē. ut regnauit in
q̄uicūq̄ nationē p̄ne maxuat. d̄ distinctionē
min⁹ separāt. & cū color locū. q̄ p̄or mēbra
guauet. etiā posterior sc̄ptā reseruat. Nec igno
romulco fore. q̄ sol talibz ne oibz detenditur
uolumini genuinū īfigant. qd̄ utare n̄ possit. ut
q̄ oī no n̄ sc̄bit calū nubunt ītēpe. cū tam ordinē
resargunt. sillabas euentu labi. & q̄ acade re p̄
rūq̄ sola negligentia librariorū. ad auctore īst
ret. q̄s cū p̄osē meo iure re p̄cūte. ut fidis p̄com
n̄ legant. ma lo breuit̄ ^{ea} platōi dī mittere. ut & q̄
fide. fide suo auctori assigant. & quora īstū mō
aliis p̄ba simi. uiri. libracognoſcant. Sciant
& cūscit est me & t̄ p̄ sc̄ptis exp̄it ostē
uſū. q̄ & q̄a fidelis me exp̄si. & n̄ nulla q̄m īm
sa uidebant. et ita. In romana maxime īstori
quā cūscitū hui⁹ contor libri n̄ ta ignoscat
ut et uerū. sed ut q̄ sc̄bens. s̄uū sūmen cē
p̄ p̄r m̄x̄sē michi uiderat.] 7472 M 110

rabraham u' q' ad se capta uirtutem. pura
grecitrus latio est. Sic id u' q' ad uice
simu constant in annu nunc eddita.
nunc in u' stas plurima. q' de tranquillo
reeteris illustrib; hy florais. curio
sissime excersi. Ac constant in uirt. sup die
dicto anno. usque ad consulatū augusti u'
ualentia; sexies. ualentiniani. tetrū
totū meū est. Quosine contentus reliquū.
tēporis. gratianū et theodosi. latioris histo-
rie philotesiaui. nō quod eu uentib; timu-
rē libere reuere scribere. timēdis i. boni
nūta more expellit. Sed qm dubitan-
tib; adhuc inter rāmā barbaris. incerta
omnial v n t. Incipit p̄taxaphatio & collectio
Moyses gentiū u' annorū istius chronog-
hebray. q' p̄mōiū p̄phay. anno uentū dīsaluatiōi
diuinalogē facit itū explicam. Inachi finit tēp; q' u'
diuini uiri tēdet. ex nrisidentis zafican. zatan.
xiuioi ioseph. 7 iust. ueteri ystorie monumēta rep̄leam
it. Porro i ach. quingentiāni. an cadit i. lānū bellū. q'
aliquid u' ipū ille portitū. iūto op̄is iū libro q' mōi hōi

calolabore ē repperit. Post moysi senectutem fuisse
 affirmit q̄ p̄ assirios el. an achur regnauit.
 Itaq; iuxta eū ecc. pene 7. l. annis franco bello mo-
 yses senior iuauit. Cū hęc nase habeat. necessarii
 ouxi uigintiū diligentiū p̄ seq. 7 ob id ip̄orū bello.
 q̄ si quāda maria fuit op̄i. oīū m̄ in tēp̄a p̄notati. Chel-
 ocy. Assirioy. Medoy. Elay. Lyderū. hebreoy. Egi-
 uoy. Athenensiu. Argiuoy. Sicioy. Lacedemoni-
 oy. Corinthioy. Hethaloy. Macedoniū. Latiniū.
 q̄ p̄ caromari nuncupatis. In p̄sēti autē filoenia
 tēp̄a ē tēse iūceponens 7 singulariū gentiū annos
 ennumerans. ut q̄ cuiq; coetaneū fuit. Ita cura
 soordinē coaptauit. Neq; me fugit iebres codicib;
 dissonantijs. etatē annos i uenire plūq; ut nūmū
 p̄tā it̄ p̄tib; uisūe lectare. Sequētiūq; illi uo po-
 tui. q̄ exēplarioy multatudo i hīdē t̄x. uerū ut dī-
 q̄ q̄ uolēs cōpūcti. Repperēs iachi tēpib; q̄
 p̄mū argis regnāse auiūt. p̄tā archū hebreoy
 fuisse dīl. Aq; xii. t̄b; uiooy. istis uocabulā ser-
 uatē. Semiramis aū 7 abraā cōtēpales fuisse
 nō fuit ē. Namoy ses luoy i unot sup̄ dicti sūt oīb;
 tam q̄ s̄gretā auiq; s̄mō putant senor p̄notat q̄
 t̄t. homerodica 7 dīdō franco bello. ac multo t̄m

peru heracle. muselo. lino cū rone. orpho.
 castore. polluce. scolapio. libero. Mercurio. Ap-
 lino. 7 ceteris dulgentiū. sacis q̄ t̄ uariy. In p̄sēti
 ioui gessū q̄ gēcia i arce diuinitatū collatū. In p̄sēti
 iquā. oī q̄ senumerauit. etiā p̄ ceteros dī syen
 p̄mū auctē regē. fuisse ueniam. Cōtēpē aū p̄sēti
 historiamoy si coetaneū ostendit. 7 an eodē
 t̄ariū bellū annū ē. q̄ nati dubiū uocat.
 seq̄s ratio sēphū. xl. anno ip̄i anguli. x̄p̄s
 nat. xv. tiberi p̄ducit orfē. Siq; ḡ i t̄tū
 amoy suppūans nūmerū alterū dari uox
 p̄sēti q̄ ratannū. sub q̄ t̄p̄lū ierusalimoy. q̄
 babilonis cōstruētū fuit. i t̄auratū ē. R̄p̄
 p̄tā 7 tiberio uq; additū annō d. xlvi.
 Dari q̄ p̄p̄sēti ann. l. xv. olī p̄tōs annos fuit.
 7 tiberi xii. In c. olī p̄tōs i cūm. fūm. ḡ
 it̄ dariū 7 tiberiū. olī p̄tōs ē. xxxviii. iū-
 ann. d. xl. xviii. q̄ t̄m enno i una olī p̄tōs sup̄
 p̄tōs. De t̄p̄sēti darianno. l. x. desolationis
 t̄p̄lū aui explet. Aq; uq; ab ip̄mā ē lip̄tōm
 it̄ t̄tū nūmeratū. olī p̄tōs. l. xiii. ann.
 ē. l. iii. q̄ s̄mū i sup̄ p̄tōs ap̄ dīdō dīdō
 a t̄m t̄p̄lū. uq; x. l. annō ḡ i t̄tū. q̄ i t̄tū

tar ē. quē qm ierapin uocant. Ioseph
 nāl i adn filiū 7 niobe. p m legē
 ap ē stant. qm ut filiā nobē arbor
 Iacob. Il yobe p mē oī u mē
 mōr ē iuppit. ut greci p hiber
 nascē apī quē ierapin cognominat
 Ouis iatrica deus nā edidit. qm
 uqē i cabat acē. Et alibi lūci
 ciuitas. Cui tēplū ap lacū tūmide
 uir go apparuit. qm greci mē ierapin
 cupauerunt. Diluuiū q. sedū ē sidus
 Sparta edra ē aspar to filio foronā
 Ioseph. Sedm qm uia ap uonē
 hū tēplū, sūt pmetheal. aq hōē fū
 ē cōmemorat. 7 rēpata. cui sapientē ē
 fortitē eay 7 nūmā ipi erant. ad hūmā
 tātē 7 scientiā uis figurabat Ioseph
 uēdōtio fūet ē callidū a spūmā filiū
 Athlā f. pmetheā p apuū sūt q. obtrū
 rōnē discipulū eā cōfūssit nē dū
 Euripidē aū montē d. al d. sūmā asitua.

i ad hūc. Syr^{us} fūlsep hiber^{us} idigena. orau
 uocabulo syria nōm accipit. thiope ab iroflu
 mine ē surgens. iuxta egyptiū sedet.
 Moy sēs. C. etrops regnabat iatrica
 aq uq. ad tūc caputū tātē fūit annū ecc lxxv.
 Cetrope regnante p mū iatce oli uatē
 ex mētē uē nōm nē q. g. es athena. Athene
 nuncupat. Dicebant aū diffid. siue oblon
 gradine corpori. siue idē tēo q. u. cē egypt
 nā. utm lingūa sciebat. P m cetrops bo
 uē i molans. Louē appellauit. 7 cetropra regio
 apō nuncupata. Curetes 7 curibantes. gnōn
 edider. q. modulata 7 i tē cōmētē hōmā sal
 rationē rēpēre. Iosasi filiū mētē ē iuppit.
 q. i bonē ut dicit iūsa. Bō for appellat Cetrops
 Incubea athena q. d. d. d. edidit. quā uir bē
 cubo ior chomen appellauer. Diluuiū qd
 sub deucahōne i bēstia 7 i cōmū q. sub
 phetōnē factū ē. In ethnopia multē pōta
 lōnē locales ut platonemorat fūet. Ario
 pag nōm uiridē ē stratiū. Vīa i uenia ayo qm

Prole nunc semel filio Cranaus idigena ex
sue accendi nominat. et nunc uocata. L. accor
mon edita alacredemone semel filio A
filio iouis et pallasio pelagii. ratione nunc de
regione coracada nuncupant.
LO S V C EGYPTI quis puer acriabicebat
ab egypto nunc sibi regnante. nom accepit dard
edita dardania. Ergo sibi dardanus uxorauit
expulsi egypto et eandem aqua abundare fecit. Ene
romulus puer quadriga iunxit in grece. erat quippe ap
alias nationes.

Orthoni huius Basilis in partem et libris
paphis filius ap uicinarum huius loca turannus et
erit. insequens hospites erit delectare in
ficionis. E urope filius phoenices nunc et in
qua postea asterius cretensis rex uxorit se
cupiens. tu no em loce et radamantia et lura
donec pperant.

Finis est ap hebreos pontificatus siue puer
dion filius erit ioui cui filia pigne et silone
Ap argo sacerdos fuit et ypmestria dardania

Cantharopus

Post auxamque sua morte mediolani abestlo quo
et struit. ad adide neta talu eunt. A glauis
et. quicquid beatorum habent. Valentinus in subtra
ruptione gregis apoplexus uocatur. brig et non moritur.
Post que gregis stupro i pio. ualentinus in se cupa
truo uolente regnat. O uel in monachorum in e. p
thuno et mulieres colit. Valentinus lege data. ut monaci
militarent in locis suis, uisit in huius. P et nunc
iga lona moritur. aqua for nunc deo ma in dardania.

Basilis cesariensis episcopus. capadocie dardania
A lamarum. xpc uirtutem milia ap. uirtutem a oppidum
galliam ab exet et in granis struit. F. lor. nunc. lo
nos. et rufin. i signet monachum habent. episcopus lor. nunc
tamseruor et regentur. ut uulgo patet paupum noma
natis. Con huiusmodi gothos uadit. quoniam
sine armis de positione suscepit. paulatim in
dus. sanctus ad bellum caesus. Supra in egra
ione romani. gothi fundunt in eia. Valentinus de
monachia exiret pulsi. serapontina. nunc de xpi
uis rauocat.

A b u b e d i c i u q u a d x p i m u s
q u i a n n u . h u n t . a n n i . e c c x p i . h o c m . S i l
r e g b . a n n . e c x l . S u b e s u l i b . a n . e c c l x i i i . S u b
a u g u s t u s 7 c e s a n b . a n n i . e c c x x i i i . p l a c e n

Codex Parisinus

Lat. 4870, foll. 43 v, 44 R.

.humu.

Florentinus bonosus. 7 rufinus insignes mona-
chi habentur: equibz florentinus tam inficors
in egentes fuit. ut uulgo pater paupum noiat
sit. **E**ns humor gothos uastat. qui a roma-
nis sine armorz depitae suscepta p auariciam i
marum ducas. fame ad rebellandū coacti sunt.
Supatis in congressione romanis. gothi fun-
duntur in tracia. **V**alens de antiochia exire
compulsus. sera penitentia. nris de exilijs reuo-
cat. **A**b urbe condita usqz ad exarmū huius
opis annum. fiunt anni. ccc. xvi. hoc modo. i
sub regibus anni. cc. xl. Sub consulibz. anni.
cccc. lviij. **S**ub augustis 7 cesaribz. anni. cccc.
xviij. **H**orribile bellum in tracia. in quo
deserunt equitum prestorio. Romane legiones
a gothis ante. usqz ad interitionē cese sunt.
Ipe impator. Valens cum sagitta sauius fugeret
ob colorem nimium se equo labaret ad audas
nullule casam deportatus est. quo psequenabus
barbanis. 7 incensa domo. sepultura qz caruit. i
Collectio omnium annorum Istius Cronice. R
Colliguntur omēs anni usqz i consulatū ualētis
vi. 7 ualentianiani iunioris itām. aug. **A**rb.
Tiberij anno. 7 plicatione dñi nri ihu xpi. anni

ccc. li. **A**scando dary anno regis psarum. quo tē
 pore templum hierusolimis instauratum est. anni.
 decce. xcviii. **I**b olympiade prima qua etate a
 put eb:cos vsaras prophabat. anni. o. xlviii. **A**
 salomone. 7 prima edificatōe templi. anni. mille.
 cccc. xi. **A** Captiuitate tiwie quo tēpore sanfon
 aput eb:cos erat. anni. mille. d. lvi. **M**o dorse et
 ceatpe primo rege attice. anni. o. decce. ve. **A**B a
 braam. 7 regno nim. 7 semiramidis. anni. ii. ccc.
 xcv. **O**ntinet omnis canon ab abraham usq;
 ad tempus sup:ascriptum. anni. ii. ccc. xcv. **D**i
 luuius usq; ad abraham supputant anni. decce. i.
 xlv. **E**t ab adam usq; ad diluuium. anni. ii. cc.
 xlv. **S**unt ab adam usq; ad xvi. ualenas anni
 rō usq; ad consulatum eius. iii. 7 valentianam. ii.
 omnes. anni. v. decce. viii. **V**alente. vi. 7 ualen
 tiano iuniorē usq; in consulatum eudorū. colli
 guntur anni. lxxv. **S**c p: lxx. a xv. tiberū anno.
 quo dñs p'dicare incēpit in consulatu eudorū et
 dioscori sunt anni. cccc. xi. **A**t iwie exadio usq;
 ad p'mam olympiadem. anni. sunt. cccc. vi. **I**tem
 a tiwie exadio usq; ad destructōem urbis iwie
 anni. cccc. xxxvi. que condita est a romulo septia
 olympiade anno scando. qui septimusdecim ab enea

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